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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Sunny. Temp. 75-59 (24-15). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 72-59 (22-15). LONDON: Sunny. Temp. 75-61 (23-16). Tomorrow cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 70-52 (21-11). CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 95-68 (35-20). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 88-68 (31-20). Yesterday's Temp. 86-70 (30-21).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria	7 S	Libya	9 Piast.
Belgium	10 B.F.	Luxembourg	10 L.Fr.
Eire (inc. tax)	9 P	Morocco	1.20 Dh.
Denmark	1.75 D.Kr.	Netherlands	0.85 Flor.
France	1.00 Fr.	Nigeria	2.5
Germany	1.00 D.M.	Norway	1.75 N.Kr.
Great Britain	7½ P	Portugal	6 Esc.
Greece	8 Drs.	Spain	15 Ptas.
India	Rs. 2.25	Sweden	1.50 S.Kr.
Iran	20 Rials	Switzerland	1.00 S.Fr.
Italy	150 Lire	Turkey	4.25 T.L.
Israel	1.00	U.S. Military	50.20
Lebanon	75 P.	Yugoslavia	3.60 D.



Associated Press.

A JOB WELL DONE—The three Apollo-15 astronauts, from left, James Irwin, Alfred Worden and David Scott, being greeted by Air Force Brigadier General Frank Everest during brief ceremonies aboard the aircraft carrier Okinawa Saturday.



United Press International.

SPLASHDOWN—The Apollo-15 command module Endeavour making a splash-landing in the Pacific Ocean Saturday after surviving the last of a series of mechanical faults that plagued the voyage—one of its three parachutes failed to function properly.

Apollo Safely Back, Scientists Await Its Treasures

By Thomas O'Toole

HOUSTON, Aug. 8 (WP).—Apollo-15 astronauts David Scott, James Irwin and Alfred Worden were flying here from Hawaii today aboard an Air Force plane appropriately called the Starlifter —for, in their 12.3-day mission to the moon and back, this trio became real "stars" of America's manned-spaceflight program.

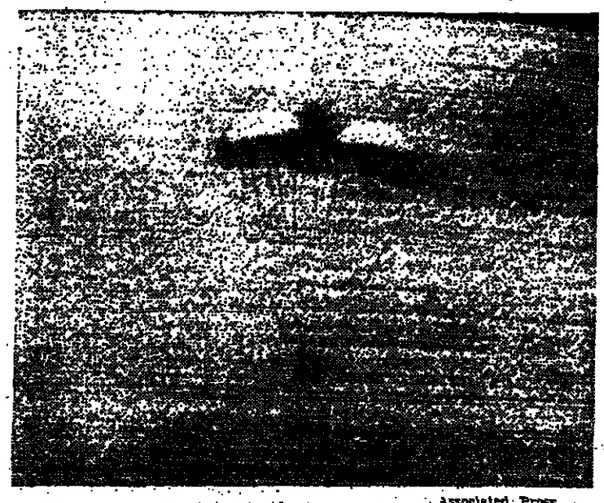
They had surpassed previous Apollo crews in total time on the moon, 66 hours and 55 minutes; time exploring the lunar surface, 18 hours and 37 minutes; the amount of rock and soil samples collected, 171 pounds, and time in orbit around earth's natural satellite, 145 hours and 15 minutes.

They also had accomplished these "firsts": finding rocks believed to come from the moon's subsurface, and thus rated as invaluable to studies of ancient space history; using a surface vehicle on the moon, the lunar rover which carried two of them for 17.4 miles of exploration; the first "walk" outside a craft in deep space and the first launching of a satellite in moon orbit.

On their arrival here, expected at 0200 GMT Monday, they will achieve another Apollo "first," being reunited immediately with their families instead of going into quarantine as did previous moon-mission crews. Scientists have decided that men returning from the lunar surface or exposed to moon rocks and soil do not carry lunar germs. In fact, at the space agency's moon-study laboratory here, authorities anticipate that the astronauts will show up early tomorrow to help analyze their "invaluable" samples from the Hadley Rille area of the moon. "They are scientists, and it will be difficult to keep them out of the laboratory," said one official.

Yesterday, in ending perhaps the most extraordinary mission ever accomplished by scientific explorers, Col. Scott, Lt. Col. Irwin and Maj. Worden inadvertently put on another "first—a spectacular" for the millions who watched them on television around the world.

Because one of the three parachutes of their command ship, the Endeavour, collapsed, they dropped the last four miles almost straight down, instead of on the normal gentle angle, into the Pacific Ocean, 316 miles north of Hawaii. The cave-in of the one chute was a mystery that space-agency officials here wanted to find an answer to, and the faulty chute was retrieved. It was the first time an Apollo drogue chute had collapsed.



Associated Press.

BACK TO EARTH—With only two of the three parachutes working, the Apollo-15 command module coming down toward a splashdown in the Pacific Ocean Saturday.

"Everybody's in good shape," Col. Scott radioed the recovery carrier, the USS Okinawa, when the Endeavour was 7,500 feet from the water.

"OK," replied the pilot aboard one of the three helicopters circling the recovery area, "stand by for a hard impact."

Photographed clearly by a television camera aboard one of the helicopters, the cone-shaped Endeavour came down out of thin clouds with one of its 85-foot-wide parachutes collapsed at the end of its 120-foot-long suspension lines.

Even as the helicopter carrying the camera flew directly over the Endeavour, the space module struck the seas like a heavy stone falling into a well. The command craft's speed at impact was about 21.8 miles an hour, which is only 2.8 mph, faster than if the spacecraft had fallen under all three chutes. But it was enough to make every heart at the Manned Spacecraft Center here skip a beat.

A reporter in the mission control center said that when only two orange-and-white chutes could be seen on the television screen Apollo officials reacted with a start.

"Deputy Space Administrator George Low suddenly leaned forward, stiff as a statue," the newsman said, "and Apollo spacecraft manager James McDivitt took a quick deep breath."

"It had us all a little nervous," conceded Dale Myers, associate administrator for manned space flight.

Apollo spacecraft are designed to float to earth on only two chutes if necessary, but the sudden drama of the splashdown was there for everybody to see but the astronauts themselves, who survived their splashdown without any harm.

After their module, scored by re-entry into earth's atmosphere at 24,545 mph, had impacted at 2046 GMT, about seven miles from the Okinawa, the moonmen were winched aboard a Sea King helicopter and were on the recovery carrier 41 minutes later.

Grins cracking their whisker-stubbled faces, the coverall-clad Air Force men listened as a 21-member band played their service's anthem, "Off We Go, Into the Wild Blue Yonder."

"The crew of the Endeavour is glad to be aboard," Col. Scott told the 520 officers and enlisted men of the Navy ship. "Thank you, crew of the Okinawa."

"I've just spent the most fantastic 12 days of my life," Maj. Worden said, "but it sure is nice to be back and it sure is nice to see you."

"The recovery was just excellent," Col. Irwin said. "I feel very

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Major Powers Seek to Avert War in Bengal

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (NYT).—The principal Western powers, the Soviet Union, China and Secretary-General Thant were reported yesterday to be engaged in new diplomatic efforts to prevent the possible outbreak of fighting between India and Pakistan.

Authoritative diplomats said that, acting independently, a half-dozen governments with special ties to India or Pakistan have taken initiatives aimed at persuading the Indians and the Pakistanis to seek a peaceful solution to the crisis involving East Pakistan.

For the United States, the State Department spokesman, Robert J. McCloskey, said yesterday: "We have been and continue to be concerned about the possibility that the security situation in East Pakistan and eastern India could escalate and we have accordingly counseled restraint on both sides."

On President Nixon's instructions, Secretary of State William P. Rogers and Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Joseph J. Sisco are to confer in New York tomorrow with Secretary-General Thant and other UN officials on the humanitarian aspects of the East Pakistan crisis.

But administration officials said that "inevitably" these conferences would touch on the political situation as well and on international peace-keeping possibilities.

Last Monday, Mr. Thant warned in a memorandum to the members of the Security Council that a major conflict could erupt between India and Pakistan and "could all too easily expand."

Officials here said that Washington's diplomacy was directed chiefly at Pakistan, where the United States hopes to have retained some influence with President Mohammed Yahya Khan through the continued flow of economic aid and the refusal to block shipments of military equipment purchased by the Pakistanis before the East Pakistan conflict erupted in March.

U.S. relations with India are at one of the lowest points in decades, largely because of Indian anger over the military-equipment shipments.

India believes that American policies serve to support President Yahya, whose West Pakistani troops have been attempting to crush a secessionist movement in East Pakistan.

This repression has caused more than seven million East Pakistanis to flee to eastern India, creating the current tensions between India and Pakistan, which have remained hostile since their brief war in 1965.

Diplomats here said that one of the most positive recent developments has been a new awareness in the international community that both the Soviet Union and China are as anxious as the West to avoid a major conflict on the subcontinent.

Consequently, they said, Moscow, which has close ties with India, is quietly counseling caution in New Delhi while publicly offering support for the Indian cause.

Diplomatic reports reaching Washington late last week indicated that Peking, which last March publicly proclaimed its determination to help defend West Pakistan, is privately advising President Yahya to act with prudence.

The threat of a war between India and Pakistan had raised fears of direct involvement by the Soviet Union and China on opposing sides.

But responsible American officials and foreign diplomats are now reported to believe that neither Moscow nor Peking wishes to see a war in which they might be forced into a direct confrontation.

Consequently, the judgment here is that the suddenly announced visit to New Delhi by the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, is more of a diplomatic peace-making mission than simply a gesture of support for India.

● Yahya clears 88 politicians in East Pakistan. Story Page 2.

Gromyko Said To Urge Peace On India Visit

Trip Linked to Fears Of Wider Conflict

NEW DELHI, Aug. 8 (AP).—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, on an apparent diplomatic mission to try to prevent a war between India and Pakistan, arrived here today for talks, which, he said, he hoped would lead to "the consolidation of peace in Asia and throughout the world."

Indian officials openly described Mr. Gromyko's sudden trip, expected to last about five days, as a "visit of peace meant to deter people like [Pakistani President] Yahya Khan from making threats of war against India."

In a four-sentence arrival statement read in English, Mr. Gromyko did not mention the East Pakistan crisis or the deteriorating relations between India and Pakistan, which were believed to have prompted his sudden journey to the subcontinent.

But an Indian spokesman said that the East Pakistan issue came up briefly in a 65-minute preliminary meeting that Mr. Gromyko had with Foreign Minister Swaran Singh soon after his arrival from Moscow.

Issue To Be Discussed

The spokesman said that the issue also would be discussed in talks Mr. Gromyko will have with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi tomorrow.

The spokesman said that the thaw in relations between the United States and Communist China—a development that has alarmed both India and Russia—also would be considered.

Mr. Gromyko's 12-member party includes A. A. Fomin, head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's South Asian division. He is considered to be an expert on Indo-Pakistan affairs.

Mr. Gromyko's visit occurs at a time when Indo-American relations are very strained because of continued U.S. arms shipments to Pakistan.

Indian Charge

India has said that the arms shipments amount to a "condonation of genocide" by Pakistani Army troops seeking to quell the independence movement of East Pakistanis trying to establish the new nation of Bangla Desh.

India has openly sympathized with the Bangla Desh movement.

Foreign Secretary T. N. Kaul, talking briefly to newsmen at the airport, denied that any new, formal protest had been delivered to the U.S. government over the arms issue, as alleged in some Indian papers. The last announced protest note was given to the United States on June 27.

But Mr. Kaul said that India was "continually conveying" its concern over the arms shipments to the U.S. government.

To Discuss Europe, China

Brezhnev Expected to Visit Tito

By Dan Morgan

BELGRADE, Aug. 8 (WP).—A September visit here by Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev is considered almost certain after his July 24 message to President Tito touching on "bilateral questions."

The visit will place President Tito once again in a central position in the triangular diplomacy of China, Russia and the United States.

The Yugoslav leader is to visit the United States some time in October. From June 8 to 15 his foreign minister, Mirko Tepavac, paid a "friendly" visit to China. It was against that background and the announcement of President Nixon's trip to Peking that Mr. Brezhnev is hinted to have accepted a long-standing invitation to come here.

Party relations have been cool between Moscow and Belgrade, as evidenced by the fact that Yugoslavia was not represented at the Soviet party congress in March by Marshal Tito. State relations, which have been "correct" since Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko's visit here in September, 1969, have worsened recently. In June, the Yugoslav Foreign Ministry protested against the renewed activities of the "Cominformist" exiles in the Soviet Union.

Yugoslav officials say this matter will be at the top of the agenda when Mr. Brezhnev comes here. The Yugoslav Cominformists are the men who broke with Marshal Tito and sided with Stalin when Yugoslavia went its independent way in 1948.

The basic Yugoslav condition for relations with the Soviet Union has been Moscow's acceptance of Belgrade's right to follow its own road to socialism. Yugoslav determination to do this has been demonstrated anew this year by adoption of constitutional reforms that continue the trend toward decentralization.

The Soviet doctrine of "limited sovereignty" for socialist countries has been repeatedly denounced by Yugoslavia. But Marshal Tito brushed over this subject in a recent interview with Italian writer Alberto Moravia, which was taken by some analysts to be a toning down of criticism prior to a major visit.

Marshal Tito said that doctrine "implies no danger for Yugoslavia" and pointed out to the interviewer that Soviet officials recently denied to a group of French representatives that the doctrine exists.

The other lowest common denominator of Yugoslav policy is that of independence and nonalignment. This has allowed Belgrade recently to cultivate improved relations with the United States and China and to support the regime of Gen. Gaafar Numeiri in the Sudan against pro-Soviet Communist elements who tried to topple it.

While the Yugoslav press and government have deplored the slaughter of Communists in the Sudan, Yugoslav officials have taken the view that the killings —which have been angrily denounced by Moscow and its allies —were inflicted only in the heated aftermath of a coup d'etat that had caused the death of at least 20 pro-Numeiri officers. Thus, Belgrade has let it be known that its sympathies in the Arab world are with the nonaligned governments in Cairo and Khartoum rather than with Communist putsch leaders.

Unlike the cautious or implicitly negative reaction of the press of the Soviet Union and its allies to President Nixon's Peking announcement, Romania and Yugoslavia have said the visit would serve the cause of peace.

Premier Meir Said to Reject Re-Election Bid

TEL AVIV, Aug. 8 (AP).—Premier Golda Meir has told a British interviewer that she will not run for the premiership in the 1973 general elections because of her age, an Israeli newspaper reported.

Mrs. Meir, 73, made the statement to Alan Hart of the British Broadcasting Corp., the daily Ha'aretz said. The interview will be shown tomorrow as part of a BBC television documentary on Mrs. Meir's life, Ha'aretz added.

Meanwhile, the Israeli cabinet met to discuss an interim peace settlement. This story is on Page 5.

Treasury Rejects Tactic

Congressional Panel Urges Devaluation of the Dollar

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (NYT).—A congressional subcommittee said yesterday that the U.S. dollar is "overvalued" in relation to other currencies and urged that, one way or another, it be devalued.

The subcommittee said that only by altering the international exchange value of the dollar could the chronic deficit in the U.S. balance of international payments be cured. The committee's report, arguing that devaluation would help create jobs at home, said that "a significant decrease in the exchange value of the dollar would stimulate exports, raise the cost of imports to Americans, retard U.S. investment abroad and attract foreign investment in the stock and bond markets and in American firms."

The report was issued by the joint economic subcommittee on international exchange and payments, of which Rep. Henry S. Reuss, D., Wis., is chairman. Three Republican members dissented. Among the Democratic signers was Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, the former vice-president and a possible candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination next year.

Treasury Dissent

The Treasury Department promptly dismissed the subcommittee's report, issuing a statement "in response to inquiries" that said:

"The report . . . reiterates the earlier views expressed by its chairman, Congressman Henry Reuss. The limited hearings held by Mr. Reuss did not in the opinion of the Treasury Department reflect or develop any wide body of congressional opinion. No discussions are planned or anticipated with respect to exchange rate realignments at the international monetary fund or elsewhere."

A devaluation of the dollar, if one could be accomplished, would have relatively little effect domestically. It would not significantly affect the rate of inflation, for example, although imports and foreign travel would cost more. The term "devalue" applies only to a change in the value of the dollar in buying other currencies.

The subcommittee's report comes at a time when there is a growing belief in Europe that the dollar must somehow be devalued. The Financial Times of London said earlier last week, for example, that the question was "not whether but when."

Rules Problem

The committee's report conceded that the present rules of the international monetary system would make it extremely difficult for the United States to devalue the dollar unilaterally.

The committee's route to a solution was firm pressure by the International Monetary Fund on other countries, some in Europe and, particularly, Japan, to revalue their currencies upward. The report continued:

"If the membership of the fund fails to confront this issue and does not specify a mechanism through which dollar exchange

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Army Sentry Shot Father of Six

Truck Driver's Death Sets Off Belfast Riots

BELFAST, Aug. 8 (UPI).—A mob attacked the Springfield Road police station again today, site of the killing yesterday of a 28-year-old father of six.

British Army troops quickly dispersed the crowd of over 200 persons but not before some of the demonstrators set fire to a car in a nearby street. The police station has been the target of two days of demonstrations and attacks by Roman Catholics following the killing of the truck driver, Harry Thornton.

Mr. Thornton, a Catholic, was at the wheel of a panel truck which stopped yesterday at a red light near the police station where he was shot dead by an army sentry. Army officials are investigating the incident to determine exactly what happened.

A spokesman said it seemed at first that two shots were fired from the truck before the trooper fired back. Witnesses said the truck backfired and the soldier fired.

During rioting last night three soldiers were wounded and 11 persons arrested. Police and troops used rubber bullets and CS riot gas to disperse crowds of up to 500 persons who gathered in several areas of Belfast.

Three soldiers were wounded by gunfire in a riot tonight. A sentry at the beleaguered police station was hit in the arm by a sniper bullet. Later, a soldier in a military vehicle was wounded, also in the arm, by a burst of fire from a passing car. Late tonight, a soldier looking for snipers from a rooftop was shot in the head.

Tonight six explosions rocked the city.

Near the police station passers-by stopped in reverence at a four-foot wooden cross thrown up in memory of Mr. Thornton. Friends and relatives of the dead man kept a candlelight vigil during the night at the spot where he died. Unidentified persons laid wreaths at the foot of the cross.

The death of Mr. Thornton came at a particularly explosive time for Northern Ireland. On Thursday, more than 5,000 young members of the Apprentice Boys, a youth division of the Protestant Orange movement, will march in Londonderry to commemorate the relief of the city in 1689 after 105 days of siege by the forces of the Catholic King James II.

The Northern Ireland government earlier rejected appeals from the Irish Republic to the south, that it call off the parade, but police said today the march would be rerouted to bypass potential trouble spots.

Yesterday, another 100 British troops landed in Ulster, the first of some 2,000 reinforcements scheduled to arrive in the next two days.

Army officials said this will bring troop strength in Northern Ireland to about 12,000. The new arrivals will be spread throughout the six counties.

In Larne, County Antrim, three explosions rocked the Ballylumford power station, one of the biggest in the province.

In Omagh, 60 miles west of Belfast, two explosions did extensive damage to the home of local magistrate William Miller, an army spokesman said. Mr. Miller and his wife were unhurt, but were treated for shock. Another blast did severe damage to an education office in the same city.



United Press International.

VISITOR—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko (left) being greeted by Indian Foreign Minister Swaran Singh on arrival at the New Delhi airport yesterday.

Soviet Tug Watching Splashdown Offered Help to Recovery Ship

ABOARD USS OKINAWA, Aug. 8 (UPI).—A Soviet seagoing tug shadowing the Apollo-15 recovery forces radioed an offer of help when the astronauts splashed down hard because of a parachute failure.

"That's very friendly," a spokesman aboard the Okinawa said in declining the offer.

The trawler, built just 100 miles from the space center in Houston and lend-leased to the Russians in 1944, was sighted by this prime recovery ship when it sailed into the target area Friday night.

The tug stayed clear of the recovery operation, most of the time watching from two to five miles behind the Okinawa.

Lt. Comdr. Fred McDavitt, the Okinawa's navigator, identified the tug as the Malfa, which was built at Orange, Texas.

The tug was observing rules of the sea and presented no problem, Comdr. McDavitt said. When asked what he thought the tug was doing there, he said, "Maybe they want to exchange movies or get some Apollo-15 stamps."

Apollo-15 Back From Moon, Scientists Await Its Cargo

(Continued from Page 1)

happy to be aboard a more seaworthy craft than the one we just left."

From Minot Island, Maine, President Nixon watched the return of Apollo-15 to earth, then telephoned the astronauts and said: "This mission was certainly a total success."

Mr. Nixon told them: "Millions of Americans join with me in saying how glad we are to have you back." The President and the astronauts talked about three minutes.

Mr. Nixon said he was looking forward to welcoming the trio back, at the White House, to get a first-hand report from them. No date has been set for that visit.

'New Proof'

Earlier Mr. Nixon had, from his weekend vacation spot on Penobscot Bay, issued a statement that Apollo-15's return to earth "brings with it new proof of man's invincible will to master the moment of his own destiny.

"It brings a new tribute to man's unquenchable thirst for understanding. It brings the seeds of scientific understanding which may open a new chapter in the history of our planet."

The President added: "We salute astronauts Scott, Irwin and Worden, who have stood poised on behalf of mankind on the brink of man's new world. To each we say, well done, and welcome home."

Dr. Clarence Jernigan the recovery flight surgeon, reported last night that although the astronauts had "eaten everything in sight" during their mission, they still showed weight losses ranging up to five pounds. He quoted Col. Scott as saying it was impossible to gain weight in space.

Like previous astronauts and cosmonauts, the Apollo-15 crew also showed less tolerance to heart stress during their four hours of tests soon after they arrived on the Okinawa.

Otherwise they were in fine shape, with only a minor scratch and bruise or two to show for their epic voyage of discovery.

Dr. Jernigan said: "The guys are in really good spirits and did not begin to show any real signs of fatigue until well past mid-afternoon." This was several hours after their splashdown.

Greeting Col. Scott, Col. Irwin and Maj. Worden were two Navy admirals and a pair of Air Force generals, as well as two cartooned signs aboard the carrier.

One banner had a Hawaiian hula dancer on it and was inscribed: "Aloha, from the USS Okinawa." The other streamed across the carrier bridge and said simply: "We support your Endeavour."

"What can we say except that we're happy to welcome these magnificent astronauts back to earth," said Rear Adm. Thomas B. Hayward. "There's no group anywhere that takes more pride in what you've done, than this recovery force."

The astronauts showed one of their precious moon rocks to the crew of the helicopter-carrier Okinawa. "You people on this ship have participated in one of the greatest scientific endeavours ever carried out," Col. Scott told them as he held aloft a melon-size moon rock wrapped in clear plastic. "You may have taken part in the discovery of how the solar system was formed."

After being feted at a shipboard dinner last night, the astronauts went to bed to catch up on some rest.

3,000 Cheer Them

Today, after a brief flight from the Okinawa, they arrived at Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii, where about 3,000 persons welcomed them with boisterous cheers.

Girls in flowing mumus draped red carnation leis about the necks of the astronauts.

Hawaii Gov. John A. Burns and other officials shook hands with the spacemen as they stepped from a helicopter onto a red carpet.

After brief ceremonies, the astronauts boarded an Air Force C-141 jet transport, a Lockheed Starlifter, and took off at 1746 GMT for Ellington Air Force Base near the Manned Spacecraft Center outside Houston.

Two boxes of lunar samples, flown off the Okinawa yesterday, arrived at Ellington early this morning. After a police escort to the Manned Spacecraft Center, the moon rocks were stored in the lunar receiving laboratory.

The other 100 pounds will arrive in separate batches later. The space agency feels the cargo is too valuable for all of it to be entrusted to a single flight.

The priceless moon rocks are only part of the moon-study material. Two miles of film from space will reveal details, down to three feet across, of almost 20 percent of the moon's entire surface.

The astronauts left behind them alongside Hadley Rille a $36-million package of scientific instruments and in lunar orbit an 84-pound satellite that will map the moon's fields of gravity and magnetism for another year to come.

A $10-million instrument package aboard Endeavour also measured much of the moon's chemistry from moon orbit for the first time, measurements so numerous that one scientist watching the data pour out on tapes at the Manned Spacecraft Center said:

"We'll be working for three years to understand all this."

Cuban Masseur Leaps to Death at Pan Am Games

CALI, Colombia, Aug. 8 (AP).—A 32-year-old masseur attached to the Cuban athletic team leaped to his death today from the fifth floor of Cuba's building in the Pan-American Games Village.

Brazilians in a neighboring building said they heard him shouting "Down with Fidel" as he fell.

The victim was identified by a formal press release of the Pan American Committee as Domingo Gomez, the father of eight children. The release said it was a suicide. The Cuban delegation maintained it was an accident.

It was learned that Mr. Gomez had told associates he was anxious to defect and that, as a result, he was suffering from mental depression. It was because of his depression that Mr. Gomez went to the medical office in his building accompanied by a Cuban doctor and two athletes. He broke away while he was being examined, went to the window and jumped to his death.

Informed sources say six Cubans have bolted the team. The Cubans insist there has been only one, identified as Luis Vieira.

Romania Attacks U.S. Funds for Europe Radio

VIENNA, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—Romania yesterday attacked a recent bill passed in the U.S. Senate earmarking funds for the Munich-based Radio Free Europe which it said had acquired an evil reputation by its hostile propaganda against Communism.

An article in the Communist party daily Scinteia said RFE encouraged the cold war between East and West.

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Magnetism Rises at Spot Behind Moon

Satellite Confirms Overall Field Is Weak

By Abigail Brett

HOUSTON, Aug. 8 (WP).—The 84-pound satellite left in lunar orbit by Apollo-15 found that the magnetic strength in one place on the far side of the moon is twice what it is anywhere else.

"We do see one area on the backside between Van de Graaf Valley and Gagarin Crater," said a scientist, "where the magnetic field increased by a factor of two."

As scientists puzzled over this lunar pocket of magnetism, information on the moon's erratic gravitational field poured into the Manned Spacecraft Center from the satellite.

Two new mascons have been tentatively identified on the front—the side always turned toward earth—and evidence for a high field of gravity has been found where the mountains are highest on the far side of the moon.

Mascons are well packed pools of subsurface material which have an unusually strong gravitational pull. Most mascons are located in the larger ringed basins on the front of the moon.

"We see a very preliminary profile," explained mathematician William Sjogren, who first noticed mascons in the tracking data from the unmanned lunar-orbiter spacecraft.

"We are seeing new gravitational anomalies," he said. "They are not huge. They're small mascons."

Increase in Magnetism

While the identification of the new mascons is an exciting discovery, scientists are more intrigued with the increase of magnetism found on the far side.

Preliminary results from the orbiting magnetometer show that the moon's magnetic field is very weak—on the whole, less than one gamma in strength. The only marked variation seen so far is on the far side, where the strength reaches two gammas between the lowlands of Van de Graaf Valley and the high rim of Gagarin Crater.

From variations in the track of the satellite's orbit, scientists see a gravity peak near the craters of Balmer and Humbold, on the eastern edge of the moon. Its gravitational pull is three to five times as strong as that of the large mascon in the Sea of Serenity.

A second gravity high may exist on the western edge of the moon north of the Crater Einstein.

On Western Rim

"We think we see something on the western rim, but as the satellite went around the backside, our data was chopped off," Mr. Sjogren said.

On the far side scientists rely on an instrument which measures heights to record any variations in the moon's gravity. Preliminary results indicate an increase in gravitational strength between Koroley and Hertzsprung basins in the highest mountains on the moon.

All the instruments are working perfectly, and the only tense moment came soon after the satellite was launched into its lunar orbit. Engineers at mission control could not get the satellite to turn on.

"It seemed like an eternity. We sent command after command. We scanned the spectrum," said a scientist.

"Finally another ground station got the command through, and when the instruments started to work, we were scraping everyone off the ceiling with excitement."

No Apollo TV, 40 Prisoners Rebel in Sicily

TRAPANI, Sicily, Aug. 8 (AP).—Forty prisoners in the Trapani jail revolted last night after prison officials refused to allow them to watch the Apollo splashdown on television. Twelve prisoners suffered burns when they set fire to mattresses in their cells.

Firemen were called to the rescue of the prisoners as police reinforcements sent from Trapani and other Sicilian cities surrounded the prison to prevent escapes.

Officials said that the remaining 200 prisoners kept calm and there were no attempts to escape.

Nixon Congratulated By Soviet President

MOSCOW, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny has congratulated President Nixon on the successful completion of the Apollo mission, Tass reported today.

President Podgorny also asked that congratulations and good wishes be conveyed to "courageous astronauts David Scott, Alfred Worden and James Irwin," the news agency said.

CHUNN Estab. 1925
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China Ties Approved By Peruvian Cabinet

LIMA, Aug. 8 (AP).—The Peruvian cabinet has approved the establishment of diplomatic relations with Communist China, Peruvian President Juan Velasco announced Friday.

Gen. Edgardo Mercado, the foreign minister, announced last Tuesday that the possibility of re-establishing relations with Cuba was also being studied. Such a study was necessary, he said, because the Organization of American States had failed to take a stand concerning the need to review sanctions placed against Cuba in 1962.

Peru maintains commercial relations with both Communist China and Cuba.



Associated Press.

MOON SAMPLE—Flight commander David Scott shows crew of the Okinawa a large lunar rock in plastic bag.

Amazes Scientific World

Apollo-15 Wealth of Findings Surpasses All Previous Trips

By Thomas O'Toole

HOUSTON, Aug. 8 (WP).—The way Apollo-15 worked so well was one surprise. The flood of discovery that poured back from the moon was even more unexpected.

At the end of their three days on the moon and six in lunar orbit, the astronauts of Apollo-15 had gathered more scientific information about the moon than all the manned and unmanned spacecraft that had flown to the moon before them.

A real surprise was the moon itself. It had been explored by machines 30 times and by men five times (three on the surface, two more from orbit) before the Apollo-15 crew got there.

Scientists knew the moon had a stormy history, but they didn't know how turbulent until the Apollo-15 crew began telling them.

From the time they went into lunar orbit ten days ago, the Apollo-15 astronauts saw things on the moon that man had neither seen nor suspected before. One reason was that David R. Scott, James B. Irwin and Alfred M. Worden were following a winding path north and south of the equator that took them over 16 percent of the moon and let them see 22 percent of the surface.

Looking through a sextant at the eastern edge of the Sea of Serenity, Maj. Worden saw clusters of blackened mounds in a 40-square-mile region that he identified as a field of cinder cones. He saw a second field of cinder cones at the southwestern edge of the sea that looked like replicas of Hawaii's Diamond Head, which is a cinder cone.

"His observation is fundamental and indicates two things," said geologist Farouk el-Baz. "The moon was hot for a longer period of time than we thought, and the extrusion of volcanic material to the surface persisted for a longer period of time than we thought. These cones might be no older than 1.5 billion years."

The discovery of cinder cones also raised the possibility that carbon dioxide gas and even water were present inside the moon back in history, because it takes water and a heavy gas to carry volcanic cinders to the surface.

When the astronauts flew over the backside of the moon, Maj. Worden made at least three fresh observations.

The first thing he noticed was that the walls of the backside craters were steeper than the walls of frontside craters. The laser altimeter aboard the spacecraft found the crater Gagarin to be four miles deep, the deepest found on the moon.

And Maj. Worden saw two things about the huge, young crater Tsiolkovsky that intrigued him.

He said he could see a gigantic landslide that fell away from the west wall of the crater and covered an area more than six times greater than the largest rockslide (the Peruvian landslide) on earth.

The second thing the astronaut noticed were the terraces in the crater's central peak, which he described as layering up and down the jagged 10-mile-high mountain that sits in the center of the crater.

The peaks observed in the centers of craters have long been thought to be rock driven up from deep within the moon by the collision forming the crater. Maj. Worden's observation confirmed that and revealed that the moon was layered like a cake down to a depth of at least 12 miles.

What this tells geologists is that the moon accreted in its early life, laying coats of material on itself like coats of paint.

While Maj. Worden was observing, instruments in a bay at the rear of the command craft were making some remarkable discoveries of the moon's chemistry.

A gamma-ray spectrometer at the end of a long boom found a radioactive "hot spot" on the moon, right where the waterless Sea of Rains flows into the Ocean of Storms. The hot spot covered an area 112 miles long and almost 50 miles wide, suggesting that this entire region was a source of volcanism on the moon somewhere in its history.

An instrument in the command craft that picks up what scientists call secondary X-rays provided what promises to be even more rewarding insights into the moon's chemistry.

What the X-ray detector aboard the Endeavour found was that the moon's highlands were rich in aluminum and low in magnesium. The waterless basins were just the opposite, rich in magnesium and deficient in aluminum.

Whatever atmosphere the moon has is clearly a thin one, but a third instrument called a mass spectrometer aboard Endeavour did find evidence of some kind of atmosphere. It picked up pockets of neon and argon as the spacecraft circled the surface, and once scooped up carbon dioxide that apparently burst from a fissure near where the sun was just lighting the surface at lunar daybreak.

"There's no question that gas is coming out of the moon," one scientist said. "The mass spectrometer has seen it."

If Maj. Worden and the command craft's instruments were making fresh and dramatic observations from orbit, the findings of Col. Scott and Col. Irwin on the surface at the Apennine Valley came close to being sensational.

The biggest surprise for scientists was to hear the two describe the layering along the sides of the two tallest mountains at the site, the 13,000-foot Hadley Delta to the south and the 15,000-foot Mount Hadley to the north.

What they saw on the mountain sides were patterns of terraces, each one of which was made up of a different kind of rock.

Scientists think the Apennine Mountains were thrust up from the moon by the internal pressures that built up inside the moon when an asteroid larger than Luxembourg struck the moon and created the enormous Sea of Rains, which lies just north and east of the mountain range. This has long been their speculation and the layering that Col. Scott and Col. Irwin described has convinced them that it is correct.

A second big surprise was the terracing along the sides of the mile-wide Hadley Rille. The terracing itself was no surprise, but the fact that it was almost identical to the outcropped layers on the two mountains startled scientists who had thought the rille to be younger than the mountains and totally independent of the formation of the mountains.

Treasury Rejects Tactic

Congressional Panel Urges Devaluation of the Dollar

(Continued from Page 1)

rates can be promptly restructured, the United States should then promptly consider a unilateral initiative to achieve this same result, perhaps by floating the dollar within specified limits."

Such a step would, as a first move, require the United States to abandon formally its present commitment to buy and sell gold at $35 an ounce in transactions with foreign central banks.

New 'Parities'

The subcommittee did not explore in detail the formidable technical obstacles to a new world monetary system in which the value of the dollar, as other nations' currencies, would be supported in daily foreign exchange trading through intervention by a central bank. In the U.S. case, that would be the Federal Reserve System. This would occur, the report suggested, after the United States simply declared new "parities" for the dollar, probably following a period in which its value floated in daily trading.

The subcommittee did not say by how much the dollar should be devalued. Under its preferred recommendation, the International Monetary Fund would, in effect, make that judgment by pressing upward revaluations of specified amounts on other countries, something the fund has, up to now, refrained from doing.

The report had several other recommendations, including the suggestion that the United States pull back some of its troops in Europe unless the European countries helped the United States cover the full $1.8-billion balance-of-payments cost of maintaining the troops.

Yahya Clears 88 Politicians In E. Pakistan

Awami League Aides To Retain Offices

KARACHI, Pakistan, Aug. 8 (NYT).—The government of President Mohammed Yahya Khan yesterday announced the names of 88 members of the National Assembly belonging to the banned Awami League who would retain their assembly seats.

The Awami League, led by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, won 167 of 313 National Assembly seats in last year's general elections. All Awami League candidates were elected from East Pakistan.

The party was banned by President Yahya in March when Pakistani troops moved into Bengal to crack down on dissident elements in East Pakistan. In June, President Yahya said that he had banned the Awami League as a political party but that members of the National Assembly and members of the East Pakistan Provincial Assembly of the defunct party could retain their seats in individual capacities, "except those who have committed criminal acts."

The remaining 79 National Assembly members of the league whose names do not appear in the list announced yesterday will be given an opportunity to clear themselves of specific charges against them, the government announcement said. It added that members who would retain their seats in the East Pakistan Provincial Assembly, where the Awami League secured 288 of 300 seats, would be notified later.

Leaders Excluded

Yesterday's list did not include the names of the hard-core leadership of the banned party, some of whom fled to India following the military action while others, including Sheikh Mujibur, are under arrest.

According to reports in the Pakistani press, Awami League members who retain their assembly seats are likely to offer their cooperation to the Yahya government, either forming a new political party in the assembly or joining one of the existing ones in the country.

Meanwhile, the United States and Pakistan signed a $15.3-million food-for-peace agreement in Islamabad Friday that will provide East Pakistan with approximately 100,000 tons of wheat and 50,000 tons of rice.

Authorization of the agreement was announced by President Nixon in January, following the cyclone disaster in East Pakistan in which an estimated 500,000 persons lost their lives and damage to crops, property and cattle ran into millions of dollars. The signing was delayed because of congestion in East Pakistani ports. The port situation has since improved considerably.

The U.S. government recently shipped 40,000 tons of wheat to East Pakistan and authorized the shipment of an additional 175,000 tons of wheat.

These shipments, together with grain to be supplied under Friday's agreement, will provide 265,000 tons of grain to meet the urgent food requirements of East Pakistan.

Lennon, Jagger Offer Bail for Oz Editors

ASCOT, England, Aug. 8 (AP).—Former Beatle John Lennon said yesterday he and Mick Jagger of the Rolling Stones will offer to stand bail for three jailed editors of the hippie magazine Oz, convicted on obscenity charges.

A court hearing is scheduled tomorrow on their bail application. The editors are appealing the convictions.

NATO Offers $24 Million for Maltese Rental

VALLETTA, Malta, Aug. 8 (UPI).—Two NATO representatives yesterday told Maltese Premier Dom Mintoff the organization was willing to pay $24 million yearly for military facilities on the island, government sources said.

The two—NATO Acting Secretary General Jorg Kastl of West Germany and special political adviser Paul Van Campen of the Netherlands—conferred with Mr. Mintoff for two hours.

They came to Malta Friday in the wake of an uproar touched off when Mr. Mintoff indicated he sought a more neutral course for the island nation. He said he wanted Malta's military agreement with Britain renegotiated and asked U.S. Sixth Fleet vessels to stay away.

Mr. Mintoff had said earlier he might seek agreements with other countries, including possibly France and Libya, and specifically excluded three—the United States, the Soviet Union and Italy.

60 Raids by B-52s Support Land War in Laos, Cambodia

SAIGON, Aug. 8 (AP).—U.S. B-52 bombers stepped up their raids over the weekend against North Vietnamese supply routes and depots inside Laos and Cambodia to back up thousands of government troops moving to disrupt the Communist command's network.

Military sources said today the B-52 bombers flew about 60 sorties over the weekend in Indochina. Each B-52 carries up to 30 tons of bombs.

About 80 percent of the raids were concentrated against the 300-mile Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos and Cambodia and against supply points north of Highway 7 in eastern Cambodia.

Sources said the targets included truck parks identified through reconnaissance, and transshipment points where several key routes intersect.

North Vietnam charged today that U.S. aircraft bombed and artillery shelled three villages in the Vinh Lin area just north of the demilitarized zone Aug. 5.

Hanoi's official Vietnam News Agency said on the same day U.S. aircraft strafed localities in Bo Trach district of Quang Binh Province.

At least 35 North Vietnamese troops were reported killed in an upsurge of Communist activity in northern South Vietnam in the past 24 hours.

The Saigon high command said 29 of the Communists were killed in clashes yesterday 25 miles south of the main northern port city of Da Nang and in the neighboring Quang Tin province. South Vietnamese casualties were given as four killed and wounded. The other six Communists were reported killed by U.S. helicopter gunships.

The U.S. command said yesterday some Americans were wounded but none killed in a mortar attack against a U.S. unit about 25 miles south of Da Nang.

Several battalions of Laotian government troops are moving slowly across the Bolovens Plateau in southern Laos in efforts to recapture key positions taken by the North Vietnamese last May. The plateau is on the western flank of the Ho Chi Minh supply network.

About 200-300 miles farther south, thousands of South Vietnamese troops are operating in eastern Cambodia along Highways 7 and 8 that lead into the southern half of South Vietnam.

Contact in both drives was reported light yesterday.

Bunker Flies to U.S. To Report to Nixon

SAIGON, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—U.S. Ambassador to South Vietnam Ellsworth Bunker left here today for Washington for talks with President Nixon, an American Embassy spokesman said.

The ambassador is expected to brief the President on preparations for the October presidential elections in South Vietnam.

The visit, the first since July 13, was seen here as an indication of growing American concern about the conduct of the election.

Russia, East European Allies Adopt Unified Economic Plan

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Aug. 8 (NYT).—The Soviet Union and its bloc partners yesterday published a 60,000-word program for coordinating their economic policies and intensifying their cooperation to compete more successfully in the world arena during the next two decades.

The document, formally adopted 11 days ago at a high-level meeting in Bucharest of the Eastern bloc's economic body, the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, or Comecon, was regarded here as a major policy declaration.

It outlined in more detail than before the way the Soviet bloc envisaged its future economic development, including its plan to adopt gradually a "convertible ruble" for trade within the alliance and eventually with other Communist countries and some underdeveloped ones, as well.

The original Comecon members are the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland and Romania. Mongolia has been a full member since 1962, and Yugoslavia has a special relationship entitling it to participate in some projects. Cuba, North Korea and North Vietnam are observers.

Compromise Effort

Reflecting differing opinions in Comecon on how to vitalize the 22-year-old group, the program seems a compromise effort.

It seemed to meet the demand of most members for better coordination of their economies and more intensified sharing of technology and expertise. But it also met the demand of the Romanians, who have opposed establishment of a supranational body that would have power to direct the economies of the individual countries in Comecon.

The former Soviet premier, Nikita S. Khrushchev, proposed such an organization in 1962, but the Romanians feared that a supranational body would block their own development and relegate them to continual backwardness as a supplier of food and petroleum products.

The Russians dropped the idea, but in subsequent years it proved difficult to agree on a formula that would meet the needs of countries with different levels of economic power. For instance, the wishes of the East Germans and Czechoslovaks, who have highly developed industrial economies, were often at odds with those of the other Comecon members.

Bank Started

But a concerted effort began in the spring of 1969 to overcome the differences. A special investment bank was established, which began operations this year, and a policy toward a convertible currency in the bloc was approved. At the same time, the Soviet Union pushed for a flexible policy that did not demand compliance on every project.

This flexible line has been written into the program, and allows a country, say Romania, to refuse to take part in some joint industrial effort without blocking countries that do. Romania, whose foreign policies often diverge from Moscow's, at first refused to join the investment bank but changed its mind this year.

Provisions for a convertible or transferable ruble—also described in the program as "a collective currency"—have been discussed for several years in Comecon. The lack of convertibility long was seen as a roadblock to trade within the bloc.

At present none of the Comecon countries' currencies are convertible. Trade is conducted usually on a bilateral basis with special accounting procedures established to balance the trade between the two countries involved. But there are no provisions if, for example, the Soviet Union has a trade surplus with Poland, to apply this surplus to a debt it might have with East Germany.

By the end of the 1970s, it is envisaged that steps will be taken toward "introducing a uniform rate of exchange for the national currency of every member state." The program said was envisaged that the convertible ruble would be used to settle accounts with other Communist countries as well as with developing states.

There seems no plan at this moment to make the Eastern European currencies convertible on the world market, and trade between East and West will continue in hard currency, usually dollars.

The program seemed to recognize the problems in making the Soviet bloc economies competitive in the world. It stressed the need for joint scientific research, for pricing efforts, standardization of products and spare parts, and joint projects involving several countries combining resources.

For years the Soviet Union has complained that it has been virtually subsidizing the Eastern European countries by covering the expenses of exploiting fuel and metals in Siberia, which are then shipped to its allies at costs that did not reflect the expenses of exploitation.

The program mentions seven projects in which the Eastern Europeans would share the costs of developing Soviet energy resources. The program also pledges the countries to give special attention to raising the level of those members whose economic development was lower in order to equalize the entire bloc's potential.

Mao and Ne Win Meet

TOKYO, Aug. 8 (AP).—Chairman Mao Tse-tung has met in Peking with Burma's Prime Minister Ne Win, the New China News Agency reported today. The two leaders had "a friendly conversation" yesterday, the agency said, but gave no details.

Nigeria Executes 6

LAGOS, Nigeria, Aug. 8 (UPI).—Six men convicted of stealing with violence died before a firing squad Friday as a 50,000 watched. Their loot included tires, welding cable and paint.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	20	68	Very cloudy
AMSTERDAM	18	64	Very cloudy
ANKARA	27	81	Very cloudy
ATHENS	25	95	Sunny
BEIRUT	29	84	Partly cloudy
BELGRADE	33	91	Sunny
BERLIN	20	68	Showers
BRUSSELS	19	66	Partly cloudy
BUDAPEST	19	66	Showers
CAIRO	32	91	Partly cloudy
CASABLANCA	24	75	Partly cloudy
COPENHAGEN	18	64	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	26	79	Overcast
DUBLIN	17	63	Rain
EDINBURGH	17	63	Very cloudy
FLORENCE	24	93	Sunny
FRANKFURT	23	73	Very cloudy
GENEVA	21	70	Very cloudy
HELSINKI	20	68	Very cloudy
ISTANBUL	31	88	Partly cloudy
LAS PALMAS	24	75	Partly cloudy
LISBON	24	75	Very cloudy
LONDON	19	66	Very cloudy
MADRID	29	84	Very cloudy
MILAN	31	88	Very cloudy
MONTREAL	22	72	Partly cloudy
MOSCOW	27	81	Very cloudy
MUNICH	17	63	Very cloudy
NEW YORK	29	84	Sunny
NICE	18	64	Partly cloudy
OSLO	21	70	Very cloudy
PARIS	19	66	Very cloudy
PRAGUE	19	66	Overcast
ROME	33	91	Sunny
SOFIA	31	88	Partly cloudy
STOCKHOLM	15	59	Rain
TEL AVIV	30	86	Partly cloudy
TUNIS	35	95	Sunny
VENICE	32	90	Very cloudy
VIENNA	22	72	Very cloudy
WARSAW	23	73	Very cloudy
WASHINGTON	29	84	Sunny
ZURICH	20	68	Very cloudy

(U.S. Canadian temperatures given at 1700 GMT, others at 1200.)

Senate Passes $16 Billion in Education Aid

As Congress Begins Month-Long Recess

By Marjorie Hunter

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (NYT).—The most sweeping aid-to-education bill in history cleared the Senate Friday night as Congress began a month-long vacation.

Passed and sent to the House, the $16 billion authorization bill could revitalize the nation's universities and colleges through massive aid to both the institutions and their students.

The Senate recessed at 7:34 p.m. The House had done so at 1:19 p.m.

In all, Friday was one of the most productive—and costly—sessions the Senate has held all year.

In addition to authorizing the multibillion-dollar collection of educational programs, the Senate also:

● Approved and sent to the White House a $29 billion bill to finance the Departments of Health, Education and Welfare and Labor. There have been hints that President Nixon might veto the money bill—$581 million more than was requested by the administration.

● Approved and sent to the White House a bill appropriating $1 billion to finance emergency public service jobs. The President is expected to sign the bill promptly, so that the new jobs program can begin operating before Sept. 1.

● Approved legislation to permit continued financing at present levels of government departments whose regular appropriations bills have not yet passed. The House, which had completed its business Thursday, held little more than a token session. Congress returns Sept. 8.

The education bill, an authorization measure that sets the maximum amount that can be spent, was passed by a 51-0 vote in the Senate. An appropriations bill must now be passed to provide the funds. The Senate barely managed to find a quorum Friday among its vacation-minded members.

In addition to extending scores of existing college-aid programs, the bill would authorize two far-reaching ones.

One would provide basic federal "opportunity" grants, ranging up to $1,400 a year, for college students from low-income and middle-income families. The higher a family's income, the smaller the grant. The total cost would be $2.5 billion over a period of several years.

The other would provide $1.7 billion to help both private and public universities and colleges to meet increasing operating costs. While the federal government has aided institutions of higher education in building facilities and with research grants, it was not providing funds for actual operating expenses.



Associated Press.

COMING THROUGH HANDILY—President Nixon reaching across top of the presidential limousine to try and shake hands with admirers in Nashua, N.H., on Friday.

12 Panthers Acquitted in New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 8 (UPI).—An all-male jury of ten blacks and two whites deliberated 31 minutes Friday before acquitting 12 Black Panthers of attempted murder during a shoot-out with police last September.

The verdict brought a yell of triumph from the audience. The defendants, ten men and two women, laughed, shouted and raised fists in Black Power salutes.

After the hubbub had died down, Assistant District Attorney Numa Bertel asked Judge Israel Augustine, the city's only Negro judge, to poll the jury.

Only nine jurors were needed for concurrence, but each stood in turn and said "Not guilty."

The Panthers and police traded shots for several hours the night of Sept. 15 at the Desire Housing Project headquarters of the Panthers. The charges stated the militants tried to kill five individual officers.

Defense Argument

Defense Attorney Ernest Jones had told the jury that a history of 400 years of brutality to black people in America was enough to convince the Panthers that the New Orleans Police Department had come to kill them.

Mr. Bertel ended his summation: "If you believe in the system of justice in this country, the moment of truth is with you now."

Police Superintendent Clarence Giarrusso and several other officers had testified that they moved into Desire following a night in which two undercover agents were beaten at the militants' headquarters. Police said there were also firebombings, snipings and assaults that night.

Judge Augustine said that none of the prisoners would be freed immediately despite the verdict because the federal government had issued a hold order for them Friday. The judge and several defense attorneys did not know the reason for the move, but there was some speculation it involved federal firearms violations.

Saw China Policy Imperiled

Nixon Explains His Opposition To Publication of War Study

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (WP).—President Nixon has told recent visitors that the publication of the Pentagon Papers seemed for a time to jeopardize Henry Kissinger's secret negotiations with China.

Mr. Nixon left the impression that the Chinese had expressed concern that the U.S. government was unable to keep secrets—and thus negotiations with Americans might be unwise.

White House officials familiar with the situation, however, say that there was no such indication of concern from the Chinese. According to these sources, the worry was real—but it existed in the minds of Washington officials.

Mr. Nixon discussed the potential impact of the Pentagon Papers on the China trip in justifying his decision to go to court against The New York Times, The Washington Post and other papers to halt publication of the disclosures.

Many Pressures

The President reportedly was buffeted by pressures from various sides in deciding what stance to take. If he took no action to stop publication, he might have been accused of seeking political advantage by permitting embarrassing revelations about Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson, both Democrats. And if he took action, he was likely to be accused of a vendetta against critics in the press.

The international implications of the disclosures—including the potential impact of the secrecy breach on the Kissinger trip to China—played an important part in his decision to take action against the newspapers, Mr. Nixon reportedly said.

In another development related to the Pentagon Papers, Sen. John Stennis, D., Miss., asked the Senate Friday to underwrite "an impartial, nonpartisan historical account" of U.S. involvement in the Vietnam war.

Sen. Stennis, who is chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said that his proposal was prompted by the publication of stories based on the Pentagon's secret history of the war and the resulting public demand for "a full, careful and dispassionate analysis of what actually transpired."

5-Member Board

Under his plan, embodied in a proposed Senate resolution, the head of the Library of Congress and the director of the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of History would name a five-member Vietnam War Historical Board composed of "eminent historians" nominated by the American Historical Association, the Council on Foreign Relations and other such groups.

The Stennis resolution calls on the President to direct government agencies to make available all documents and other records concerning the war to the historians. The history would be published within five years, after being reviewed by the President for security only. Sen. Stennis proposed that up to $250,000 from U.S. Senate funds be allotted to begin the study.

Russia Reported About to Expel Italian Diplomat

MOSCOW, Aug. 8 (AP).—An Italian diplomat reportedly has been declared persona non grata and will be expelled from the Soviet Union.

Italian sources here first reported the action against Mario Scialoja, counselor at the embassy. They said he is on leave and is believed to be in Rome.

In Rome, Foreign Ministry sources confirmed yesterday that the Soviet Union has withdrawn the diplomatic accreditation of the diplomat. They called the Soviet action an "arbitrary reprisal" for the expulsion of Soviet diplomats from Italy.

Mr. Scialoja, the sources said, has been the only Italian diplomat authorized to travel to Togliatti, an industrial town on the Volga River where Italian engineers and workers from the Fiat Co. are helping the Russians construct a huge automobile plant.

The sources said Mr. Scialoja had the responsibility of maintaining contact with the Italian community in Togliatti and traveled often to the city, 500 miles southeast of Moscow.

The first secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Rome, Valentin Pavlovich Kovanov, left Italy recently after Italian newspapers accused him of espionage.

Britain Extends Rolls-Lockheed Pact Deadline

LONDON, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—The government has extended its deadline for a provisional contract between Rolls-Royce and Lockheed Aircraft Corp. for the supply of RB-211 engines for the TriStar airbus.

The time limit originally fixed for today has been extended by 15 days until Aug. 24.

The Department of Trade and Industry said both companies had asked for the extension to enable them to negotiate final contracts with possible customers and for Lockheed to finalize financial arrangements with its banks.

Lockheed Chairman Daniel Haughton, who has been in Britain having talks with government and Rolls-Royce officials, said yesterday before flying back to the U.S. that he was very gratified by the extended time limit.

"It will provide vital time to complete talks with the United States administration, and two airlines, Air Canada and Delta, which have not yet formally agreed to stay with the TriStar project," he said.

1 Rocket, 9 Satellites

VANDENBERG AIR FORCE BASE, Calif., Aug. 7 (AP).—A single Atlas rocket launched from here has thrust nine satellites into polar orbits around earth to study atmospheric conditions and geophysical phenomena, the U.S. Air Force said today.

China Rejects Soviet Bid on Nuclear Talks

Says All Nations Should Be Equal

HONG KONG, Aug. 8 (NYT).—Communist China declared yesterday that it could not accept the Russian proposal "on the convening of a conference of the five nuclear powers."

In its first official response to the Russian proposal, the Chinese government said that "all countries in the world, big or small, should be equal." The statement, carried by Hsinhua, the Chinese press agency, said:

"The period of history following World War II shows that it is absolutely impossible to settle questions of nuclear disarmament by relying on negotiations between only a few big powers possessing nuclear weapons."

"The peoples of the world have long lost their confidence in the disarmament talks between the nuclear powers," the statement said.

"They rightly hold that it is impossible to settle the question of nuclear disarmament as a whole by depending on two nuclear superpowers nor can it be settled by the addition of some nuclear powers."

Hsinhua said that the Chinese government's stand on the question of nuclear weapons had always been clear. It said the Chinese had always stood for "the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons, and the Chinese government had declared on many occasions that at no time and in no circumstances would China be the first to use nuclear weapons."

Russia Mounts an Attack

MOSCOW, Aug. 8 (AP).—The Soviet Union accused Peking today of trampling on its non-Chinese minorities in a modern-day version of "great-Khan chauvinism."

The bitter attack on China, published in Sovietskaya Rossiya (Soviet Russia), an official Communist party newspaper, was coupled with denunciations of Peking in Pravda and Red Star, the Soviet Army organ.

The strident campaign to discredit the Chinese was thought to be aimed as much at Russia's East European allies as at the Russian readers of the three newspapers.

Communist sources here make no attempt to disguise what they describe as the Kremlin's mounting impatience with Romania's independent foreign policy course, especially where it concerns Bucharest's insistence on developing close relations with China in the face of Russian disapproval.

By having China depicted as an internally repressive state, the Soviet leaders probably hope to damage in the eyes of their allies any moral justification Romania may have for pursuing its honeymoon with Peking, Western analysts conclude.

Worried about the unknown consequences of President Nixon's decision to visit Peking, Russian policymakers are thought to be unwilling to permit evidence of division within their East European empire.

Lawyers Group Sees Repression In Davis Case

ATLANTA, Aug. 8 (WP).—Charging that a "repressive grand jury system" denied Angela Davis her constitutional rights, the National Bar Association pledged $2,500 to her defense yesterday.

The predominantly black association of judges, lawyers and law professors ended their 46th annual meeting here after declaring that Miss Davis, accused of murder and conspiracy in the death of a California judge, had been held in pretrial detention "for an unprecedented period of time."

Condemning California's handling of the case, the association called it "another fine example of the dual system of justice that has permeated criminal jurisprudence in this country."

The NBA also asserted that Miss Davis "has been adversely prejudged by high public officials, the news media and other nonjudicial forces to the extent that a fair and impartial trial is virtually impossible."

The NBA said it would "demand an unbiased, impartial observance of the law and rules of practice" in the case of Miss Davis, due to go on trial in the fall.

Philippine Police Slay 23 Outlaws

MANILA, Aug. 8 (AP).—Twenty-three outlaws have been slain in a series of gunbattles with government troopers last week in north Cohatato Province, national police reported yesterday.

Police said that a national police lieutenant was killed. But complete details of the week's encounters were not available. One news report said that nine troopers had been killed.

Nearly 1,500 persons have been killed during the last 14 months in the province on Mindanao, the second largest island in the Philippines. Most of the bloodshed is attributed to land settlement disputes and vendettas between opposing religious factions.

Disclosure by U.S. Satellites

Russians Said to Build More ICBM Silos

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (WP).—The number of new underground missile silos now known to be under construction in the Soviet Union has risen to nearly 80, according to highly placed U.S. officials.

Work on about six and probably a few more of these intercontinental-ballistic-missile silos, it is estimated, was started after the dramatic joint announcement by President Nixon and the Soviet leadership on May 20 that the two countries would seek an initial agreement this year on limiting the arms race by putting restrictions on both offensive and defensive nuclear weapons.

U.S. officials remain optimistic that such an agreement will be reached, but, they add, the dimensions of the Soviet silo-construction program—as it continues to be unfolded by U.S. picture-taking reconnaissance satellites—is causing increasing concern within the administration and among U.S. negotiators at the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks at Helsinki.

The main U.S. goal at SALT is to freeze the number of nuclear-tipped ICBMs in each nation's arsenal at a level that would make a surprise attack unlikely.

If such a freeze is negotiated, officials explain that it will probably be tied to some future cut-off date beyond which neither nation could add any more land-based ICBMs to its force.

The fact that the Russians now have about 80 new silos in various stages of construction—and possibly more, as yet undetected—is making the setting of that cut-off date increasingly important from the U.S. viewpoint.

The question is how many of these silos—particularly those designed to hold the mammoth SS-9 type ICBM—the United States is willing to see completed and loaded before an agreement is no longer considered safe and acceptable to the United States.

Despite the fact that more new silo construction keeps showing up on satellite pictures, U.S. officials say that the impact on U.S. security and on the SALT talks is not as ominous as the numbers alone might indicate—at least at this time.

One factor is that late in May, when the count of new silos had reached about 60, the Pentagon confirmed a press report which revealed that two-thirds of the new silos were probably for the much smaller Soviet SS-11 ICBM, rather than for the SS-9. The SS-11, of which the Russians already have about 900, is considered to be not nearly accurate or powerful enough to knock out U.S. land-based Minuteman ICBMs. This two-thirds ratio has not changed since May.

A major U.S. objective since the SALT talks began in 1969 has been to keep the number of the more threatening SS-9s from going much beyond 300. Officials say this is still the goal. The Russians now have about 288 of these big missiles, having halted construction on 18 silos late last year, apparently to wait for the more modern ones now being built.

Based on the number of new silos spotted thus far and the ratios cited, about 24 to 30 of the new holes could be for SS-9 type missiles. Thus, while limiting the number of these silos to be completed will no doubt be pressed as a negotiating point by the United States, the totals are still not much beyond 300.

Thus far, no missiles have been installed in any of the new silos, officials say.

Officials say with increased—though not complete—confidence that the silo-construction program appears to be an effort by the Russians to build better, more protective silos for their missiles, rather than silos designed for a completely new class of offensive missiles.

The United States it taking similar measures to build more blast-resistant silos for 550 of the 1,000-missile Minuteman force. The United States is also rapidly re-equipping hundreds of the single-warhead Minutemen with two to three warheads each.

New Russian tests of defensive weapons are also causing concern to U.S. officials, though not as much as the ICBM-silo program.

Officials say that in the last six months, the Russians have stepped up testing of new anti-ballistic-missile radars and two new ABM interceptor missiles at the test complex at Sary Shagan in the south central area of the Soviet Union.

What is potentially troubling about the ABM as far as SALT is concerned, they say, is that the Russians may push for remodeling the entire ABM ring around Moscow with these new missiles and radars rather than just completing the existing defense ring.

The Sary Shagan test area is only 400 miles from the Chinese border province of Sinkiang, where the Chinese have recently deployed a small number of medium-range ballistic missiles. There is some official speculation here that the Russian test area might provide the basis for a limited ABM defense against the small but emerging Chinese threat.

Italian Senate Votes Bills For Reforms in Taxes, Housing

ROME, Aug. 8 (NYT).—The Italian Senate yesterday approved two major reform bills aimed at alleviating the shortage of low-rent housing and revising the country's antiquated tax structure.

Premier Emilio Colombo had threatened to resign if the Senate did not pass the bills before it went into summer recess last night. The coalition government, which comprises Christian Democrats, Unitarian Socialists and Socialists, has been widely criticized for failing to carry out its reform program.

The amended bills now return to the Chamber of Deputies for formal approval. Passage by the lower house, which reconvenes in September, is believed virtually certain.

The housing bill, which has been promoted by the labor unions, establishes the principle of the expropriation of private property for low-rent housing and curbs land speculation.

The tax bill provides for Italy's first generalized income tax, on a sliding-scale, similar to that in the United States. Fiscal reform was first proposed in 1962 by Premier Amintore Fanfani, who is now president of the Senate, and has gone through long delays and substantial revisions.

Finance Minister Luigi Preti reactivated the bill under the threat by other Common Market nations of heavy sanctions if Italy did not align its tax system with that of the rest of the community by 1972.

The two reform bills have been attacked by rightist legislators. The neo-Fascists and some right-wing Christian Democrats boycotted the voting.

In the final session yesterday, 183 senators favored the housing bill and 138 were opposed, including 87 Communists who said it had been too drastically weakened.

On tax reform, the vote was 181 to 138. The Communists opposed the bill because they felt it would affect the middle-income bracket hardest.

The new housing law sets up a permanent committee for housing construction under the Ministry of Public Works. The committee is charged with drafting regional low-rent housing plans, centralizing funds and controlling the execution of the plans.

By the end of 1973, there will be a complete reorganization of the public-housing agencies, with the elimination of some and the unification of others into regional organizations.

Speculation Check

One controversial section of the bill provides for the expropriation by municipalities of areas for low-rent housing and works of public utility. To avoid speculation, the indemnity is calculated not on the real estate market price but on the value of farmland.

The tax bill establishes a more rational fiscal system, increasing the burden of the rich, raising the level of exemptions for the lower-income bracket and cracking down on tax evasion.

Families will be taxed under a new progressive scale that ranges from 10 percent to 73 percent of their gross income. Families with an income of less than $6,400 will be exempt. Small companies also will be exempt if their net profits are under $6,400.

The state this year lost an estimated $75.2 million through tax evasion, it was reported in June.

Pollution Curb

ROME, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—The Italian cabinet last night approved a draft law aimed at stopping increasing pollution of Italy's beaches and territorial waters by oil tankers and merchant ships.

Under the proposed legislation, which must be approved by parliament, ship captains who dump oil or waste in Italian waters will face up to a year in jail and fines ranging from $800 to $8,000.

They will also be liable to suspension of their master's certificate. The captains, and the owners or hirers of the vessel, will be ordered to pay the cost of cleaning up pollution damage.

4 Quit Cabinet In Chile Row On Marxism

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 8 (AP).—The resignation of four cabinet ministers from Chile's left-wing government has confronted Marxist President Salvador Allende with his first cabinet crisis since he took office last November.

The resignations climaxed two weeks of dissension, over pro-Marxist policies, in two of the six parties that make up Mr. Allende's Popular-Unity coalition government.

Those resigning were Mining Minister Orlando Cantuarias, Education Minister Mario Astorga, Defense Minister Alejandro Rios Valdivia, all of the Radical party, and Agriculture Minister Jacques Chonchol, of the United Popular Action Movement, known by its Spanish initials, MAPU.

After the ministers tendered their resignation late Friday night Mr. Allende immediately met with his top advisers, at the presidential palace. He continued the meeting yesterday at the beach resort of Vina del Mar.

The resignation of the three Radical ministers followed the party's stormy convention the preceding weekend.

Marxist Stance

The major non-Marxist element in the Popular-Unity coalition, the Radical party nevertheless approved a pro-Marxist stance which rejected "bourgeois democracy" and supported a "class struggle" in Chile.

The day after the convention, 12 Radical senators and congressmen resigned from the party in protest against its new direction. They claimed that Radical extremists used physical intimidation to bully convention delegates into voting for the pro-Marxist document.

These resignations left the Radical party with half of its previous strength in the 200-seat legislature and the Radical cabinet ministers with little political leverage.

Mr. Chonchol resigned from MAPU last week with four congressmen, apparently over its increasingly pro-Marxist direction. The product of a split in the Christian Democratic party, biggest opposition group in Chile, MAPU now consists almost entirely of university-age youths with extreme Marxist leanings.

No Legislators

The congressmen's resignation left MAPU without representation in the legislature.

Mr. Chonchol is to join a new "Christian left" movement formed two weeks ago by dissidents from the latest split within the Christian Democratic party.

The Christian left movement, its organizers say, is for those who basically support the Allende government and its programs but who are non-Marxist by philosophy.

President Allende summed up recent developments by saying, at a news conference Thursday for foreign newsmen, "It's a little difficult to understand Chilean politics."

Brazilian Call To Stamp Out Mickey Mouse

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Aug. 8 (AP).—A city official leading a campaign to exterminate rats and mice has blamed Mickey Mouse's reputation among children for difficulties in combating the rodents.

The Sao Paulo State Hygiene Department official urged authorities and parents last week to help in what he called "the demystification of Mickey Mouse."

He accused Walt Disney of conveying with his creations a suggestion to children that mice and rats were their friends.

Obituaries

Joseph Frazer, 79, Maker Of Autos, Partner of Kaiser

NEWPORT, R.I., Aug. 8 (NYT).—Joseph Washington Frazer, 79, a former top executive in the automobile industry, who was founder with Henry J. Kaiser of the Kaiser-Frazer Corp., died yesterday of cancer.

As president and general manager of Willys-Overland Motors, Inc., from 1939 to 1943, Mr. Frazer pioneered in the manufacture of low-priced cars and took a key role in the development and manufacture of the jeep in World War II.

In 1945, he entered a partnership with Mr. Kaiser in a company that was briefly the country's fourth largest producer of automobiles.

Mr. Frazer was born in 1892, in Nashville, Tenn. As a youth, he attended the Hotchkiss School and Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University.

Mechanic's Helper

Then he headed for Detroit, took a job as a mechanic's helper at 16 cents an hour at the Packard Motor Car Co., after which he switched to selling automobiles at the Packard agency in New York.

Mr. Frazer joined General Motors in 1919, and then served as assistant treasurer of the General Motors Acceptance Corp., taking part in the evolution of automobile-installment financing.

In 1924, Mr. Frazer joined Walter P. Chrysler in the Maxwell-Chalmers Motor Company, which was absorbed by the Chrysler Motor Co. in 1927. Mr. Frazer became vice-president of the Chrysler sales division and of its Plymouth and DeSoto subsidiaries.

Willys-Overland Chief

After 15 years with Chrysler, he left to become president of Willys-Overland.

A meeting with Mr. Kaiser in 1945 led to the formation of the Kaiser-Frazer Corp., which produced the Kaiser and Frazer cars in the former Willow Run aviation plant in Michigan. Mr. Frazer served as president and then as vice-chairman until the company halted production in 1953.

Henry D. Haynes

HAMMOND, Ind., Aug. 8 (AP).—Henry D. Haynes, 51, better known as the guitar-playing Homer of the country and western duo Homer and Jethro, died here yesterday, apparently of a heart attack.

Mr. Haynes had been singing with Jethro, who is Mr. Kenneth Burns, since he was 10.

The two men began their careers in music together when they played background music for a Knoxville, Tenn., radio station, in the city where Mr. Haynes was born. Homer and Jethro recorded more than 50 albums and had several best-sellers including "The Battle of Kukamonga," and "Let Me Go, Lover."

Rabbi Yitzhak M. Levin

JERUSALEM, Aug. 8. (AP).—Rabbi Yitzhak Meir Levin, 77, leader of the ultra-orthodox religious party Agudat Yisrael, died yesterday. He was the oldest member of the Knesset.

Born in Poland, Rabbi Levin fled to Israel during the Nazi occupation. He was a founder of his party, which today holds four Knesset seats out of 120.

Mrs. Besançon de Wagner

CANNES, Aug. 8 (AP).—Mrs. Pierre Besançon de Wagner, creator of the Paris high fashion house in 1930 which is now Maggy Rouff, died here yesterday.

She lectured on high fashion in the United States and wrote a book "The Philosophy of Elegance."

2 U.S. Diplomats' Cars Damaged by Moscow Vandals

MOSCOW, Aug. 8 (NYT).—The cars of two U.S. diplomats were badly damaged today by vandals in an apparent act of retaliation for attacks on the automobiles of Soviet personnel in the United States.

An embassy spokesman said that at 2:15 a.m. three Russians armed with pipes and hammers struck vehicles owned by David M. Evans and John B. Thompson, both newly arrived second secretaries.

Mr. Evans, aroused by the noise, looked out the window of his apartment and saw the vandalism taking place, the spokesman said. Both cars were parked in front of one of the apartment houses here reserved for foreigners.

The embassy made an oral protest today and will follow it up tomorrow with a formal one, the spokesman said. The attack was the first against U.S. property since last winter, when the cars of a number of diplomats, journalists and businessmen were damaged during a campaign aimed at drawing attention to the harassment of Soviet personnel in the United States by the Jewish Defense League.

The embassy, in seeking to explain today's incident, noted that an automobile belonging to a Russian was recently firebombed in New York.

France Explodes Nuclear Device

PARIS, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—France today exploded a low-intensity nuclear device at its Pacific Ocean test site, a Defense Ministry spokesman said here.

The explosion, part of a series aimed at the miniaturization of French nuclear weapons, was the fourth of its type this year.

The blast took place over Mururoa Lagoon in French Polynesia, the spokesman said. It was the 43d test undertaken since 1960 when France set off its first atomic explosion in the Sahara Desert.

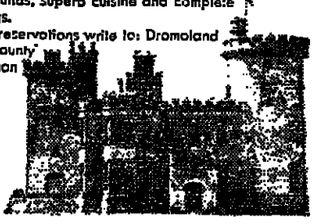
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INTERNATIONAL
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Concert of the Powers

It would seem that the imminent possibility of a major clash between India and Pakistan has mobilized, if not the conscience, at least the practical interest, of virtually all the world's powers. The Soviet Union is reportedly urging India toward restraint; Red China is reputedly doing the same with Pakistan; the United States is using what influence it still retains in both countries to similar purpose, and the Western nations in general are trying to apply the brakes before collision occurs. The United Nations —in the person of Secretary-General U Thant—is being consulted. This unanimity is as rare as the situation is dangerous.

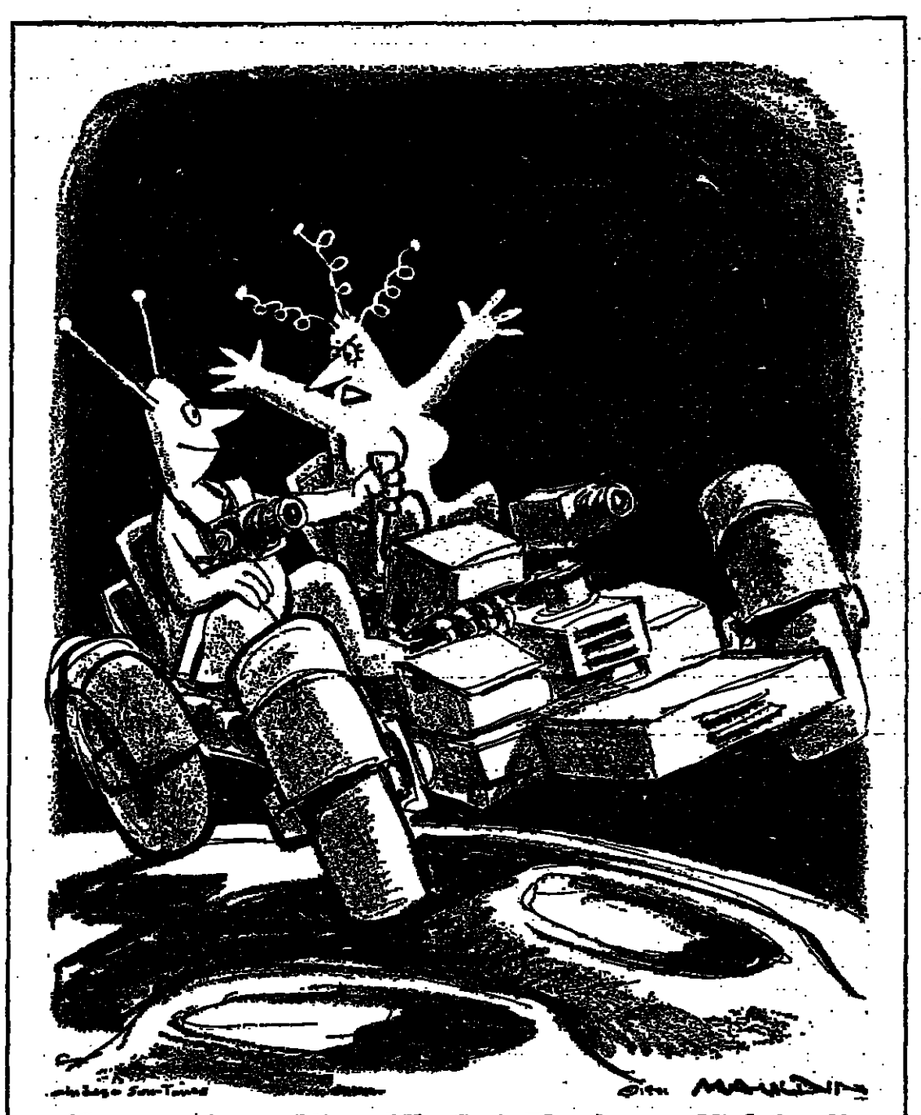
The hostility between the two states that occupy the subcontinent antedates independence: the friction that divided Moslem and Hindu (to say nothing of the Sikhs and other creeds that make up non-Moslem India) is of centuries-old standing, and created both the partition of India and the numerous territorial disputes that have since exacerbated relations in the divided region.

Neither India nor Pakistan can come before the court of world opinion with wholly clean hands. India's hold on Kashmir may have satisfied the legalistic requirements under which the princes were permitted to opt for either Pakistan or India—it satisfied no other consideration. Pakistan's sin against East Pakistan was far more grievous—and more recent. Moreover, it dumped seven million refugees into an India which certainly needs no increments of population, particularly of uprooted peasants with no means of livelihood. The Indian response —to encourage an independent Bangla Desh by every means short of open war—may have been natural, but it certainly was risky, and not necessarily wholly inspired by humanitarian motives.

But war, with its concomitant arousal of the worst forms of communal hatred throughout the subcontinent, and the eventual involvement of other states (the Soviet Union and mainland China, in particular) would be a human tragedy on a scale that would make the respective degrees of guilt of the primary contenders almost irrelevant. An awareness of this has called into being something like that concert of Europe, which functioned, after a fashion, from the downfall of Napoleon to the outbreak of World War I.

The concert of the powers is hardly a perfect device for maintaining the peace. Indeed, it reflects, as much as anything, the weakness of the United Nations. It may be unable to prevent Indians and Pakistanis from grasping at one another's throats. But that it exists at all may give a glimmer of hope for the future, for a day when the UN will be not only universal, but be backed by a measure of recognition useful in preserving the peace.

The present urgent necessity is to find some better way than force to resolve the terrible dilemma of East Pakistan. But beyond that lie the equally portentous problems of Southeast Asia and the Middle East. Concert there could mean a genuine rebirth of confidence for the world.



'Cameras, Automobiles—Why Can't They Leave a Mink Coat?'

A U.S. Diplomatic Plus

Stillness at Suez

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—The second year of all quiet on the Suez front begins this week, and it represents a considerable triumph for American diplomacy.

Indeed, the cease-fire between Israel and Egypt is probably the most significant foreign policy achievement of the Nixon administration to date. And a full measure of credit has to go to two figures not always lauded in this space—Secretary of State William P. Rogers and Assistant Secretary Joseph Sisco.

Exactly what has been gained by the cease-fire is not easy to assess. The talk of the Middle East as crucible for a third world war has always been heavy with rhetoric—not infrequently set in motion by Vietnam war lovers to draw attention away from their special eyesore.

Neither has the year of grace been obtained without cost. The Russians have deepened their penetration of the Middle East in two ways. Militarily, they have increased their role in the air defense of Egypt. Politically, they have assured a continuing role by virtue of the 15-year treaty of cooperation and consultation signed in Cairo on May 27.

U.S. Support

The United States is also more heavily involved. American military support for Israel has been stepped up. This country has also been exposed diplomatically as the sole mover for peace in the area.

But the area itself is far more safe. Thousands of lives which would otherwise have been consumed in fighting along the canal have been saved. And the saving of life has had a political impact both in Israel and the Arab world.

In Israel the anxiety that caused people in the streets to turn on portable radios every hour for casualty reports has died down. While there is still strong reaction against any pressures that would force a disgorging of occupied territories without political safeguards, peace has become popular.

In Egypt the climate of war emergency sustained by President Nasser until his death last fall has been virtually eliminated by President Anwar Sadat. The internal emphasis now is on improving the welfare of ordinary men—Egypt for the Egyptians. Though still determined to regain the territories occupied by Israel, and by force if necessary, President Sadat keeps pushing the date ahead.

Moreover, a relatively passive Egyptian role has made it much easier for King Hussein of Jordan to squash the Palestine commandos who threatened to set the Middle East afire. In the Sudan, Egyptian support has helped President Gaafar Nimeiri crush the pro-Communist faction which would have pushed the whole Arab world a step further toward confrontation with Israel had its plot to take power in Khartoum succeeded.

Secretary Rogers's contribution to all this has been unflagging persistence in the face of difficult circumstances and not a little personal criticism. He persevered despite the cheating by Russians and Egyptians, which led to a massive violation of the cease-fire in its first days.

He withstood the skepticism of his own Arabists, who opposed his trip to the Middle East in May. He braved the personal jibes summarized in Sen. Stuart Symington's unfortunate remark that the secretary had become a "laughing-stock."

New Suggestions

Assistant Secretary Sisco has contributed a fertile inventiveness rare in the annals of diplomacy. He has repeatedly come up with new suggestions, proposals, interpretations, missions and conferences to overcome what seemed to be insuperable difficulties. When the United Nations mediation efforts for a package settlement ran aground, he moved nimbly to a proposal for an interim settlement based on opening the Suez Canal.

Only the other day the Egyptian Foreign Ministry seemed to put a stopper on further negotiations for the interim settlement by leaking to this columnist a memorandum submitted by the chief American representative in Cairo without the formal backing of the State Department or advance consultation with the Israelis. Mr. Sisco, unshaken, used that "phantom memorandum" as a way of surfacing a plan for Israeli withdrawal that he could have raised by himself only with great difficulty.

How far the present bargaining can reach remains open to question. But at the very least there is a realistic chance for extending the stillness at Suez through next year. And it is in this way —by growing slowly accustomed to the fact of no war—that the Middle East can be eventually prepared for settlement and peace.

Return From Hadley Rille

To worldwide acclaim astronauts Scott and Irwin, who stood at the rim of Hadley Rille and rode up the lower slope of the lunar Apennines, are back on earth along with astronaut Worden who "walked" deep in space. Apollo-15 now enters the history books as the most successful exploratory journey men have ever undertaken away from their own planet. Every frontier of lunar science has been or will be substantially extended as a result of this extraordinary interplanetary trek, with its rich harvest of lunar material and scientific observations. Even the failure of one parachute to operate properly as the astronauts returned to earth could not detract from the overall brilliance of the mission's performance.

Suitably provisioned and equipped, men can work effectively for long periods over large areas of the moon. For the long run, this was probably the most important single fact demonstrated by Apollo-15. Scott and Irwin covered miles of lunar terrain in their ingenious rover, and worked three days on the moon without special difficulty.

* * *

As a result, there is no reason to doubt that men able to draw on larger supply reserves and outfitted with more advanced vehicles will some day be able to live and work there for weeks, months or even longer periods. The ultimate feasibility of manned permanent human communities on the moon now seems much less conjectural.

From the scientific point of view, the harvest has also been huge. Even if Scott and Irwin were wrong in their impression that they obtained a sample of the primordial lunar material—and they may yet turn out to have been correct—the immense load of rocks and soil they brought back will add enormously to scientists' knowledge of the evolution of the moon and the solar system.

Their observations about the nature of the bottom of Hadley Rille and of the layering in the terrain they saw have already forced re-examination of early theories about the forces that shaped the moon. And the X-ray, laser and photographic observations made by astronaut Worden during his days of circling the moon will provide an additional treasure trove of important information. Little wonder that the scientists in Houston used such words as "euphoria" and "delight" to express their reactions to the expedition's work.

As for the ordinary citizen whose taxes paid for this venture, he was able to enjoy the most extraordinary television broadcasts ever transmitted. With his eyes and ears, he was on the moon, viewing its spectral landscape with a clarity and vividness that was itself uncanny. There is so much glory in this vast success that all who made it possible can bask comfortably in it. The builders of the spacecraft and of its equipment, those who manufactured and manned the essential computers and electronics gear here on earth, the engineers who designed and constructed the rover, the electronics wizards who produced the remarkable color TV-cameras, these and many others were indispensable for the feat.

Only two more Apollo flights are scheduled. In the light of Apollo-15's staggering achievements, serious re-examination is needed of earlier plans for Apollo-16 and 17. Could those journeys not be turned into exercises in Soviet-American cooperation? Soviet rockets of the type that delivered Lunokhod to the moon might well be used to deliver supplies to the sites which next year's astronauts will visit, thus enabling them to work longer and explore a larger area. If that were to happen, it would be appropriate for the astronauts to plant both the American and the Soviet flags on the moon and to turn over to Soviet scientists part of the lunar material they brought back. There is already serious discussion of plans for docking Soviet and American vessels in space as a trial run for possible rescue missions. Useful as that experiment would be, a joint Soviet-American moon effort would be even more productive, scientifically and politically.

The Apollo program was born a decade ago as an element in Soviet-American rivalry for prestige and political advantage. But the program's brilliant success has made obsolete the nationalistic considerations that seemed so important in the early 1960s. Now it is evident that lunar exploration and eventual settlement offer rewards and challenges for all mankind. Do Washington and Moscow have the courage and imagination to begin making that prospect a reality?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Nixon and Chou En-Lai

By James Reston

PEKING.—President Nixon is handling his relations with this sensitive and suspicious capital about as well as anybody could do under the circumstances. He is tip-toeing through a mine field, which extends from here through Tokyo, Moscow, Taipei, Saigon and Hanoi, and could easily be blown up at any point. But so far, as seen from here, he has been remarkably effective.

Nixon has made the bold and historic move to establish communications with China. He has not been the prisoner of his past politics, prejudices and propaganda. He has taken risks with Japan—very serious risks—and with the Soviet Union, to change the questions and the players on the world board, and he has not been thrown off balance by the mutterings of protest in Tokyo or Moscow or by the savage public reaction of the official Chinese news agency here to his proposal that both Taiwan and Peking be represented in the United Nations.

Fortunately, Nixon is dealing here in Peking with a wise and experienced professional who understands the ambiguity of life. Premier Chou En-lai hasn't survived the revolution of China and the turmoil of the world in the last 50 years by being rigid or silly.

Rogers' Reference

Chou En-lai is angry about the Nixon administration's "two Chinas" policy in the United Nations. He is particularly angry about Secretary of State Rogers's use of the word "government" in reference to Taiwan, as if Washington still thought Chiang Kai-shek was, at this late date, the head of a potential "government" of China.

But he doesn't lose his temper on the point, or let the Rogers statement get in the way of the Nixon visit to Peking. In short, Chou En-lai draws a distinction between propaganda and policy. Let Washington say what it likes, he says, and Peking will disagree, even in violent terms, but after both sides sound off, lets keep to the main point and have Nixon come here for serious conversations. That, at least, is what I believe Chou En-lai is saying in private conversation.

Nixon has been equally careful. He has kept to the main point of opening up serious talks with Chou En-lai and not letting propaganda interfere with policy. He quickly, and as seen from here wisely, did not allow himself to be provoked by the Chinese news agency's savage attack on Rogers's "two Chinas" policy in the United Nations, and emphasized the importance of ending China's diplomatic isolation, even if this did not promise to produce any spectacular agreements, which it obviously will not.

Postwar World

Chou En-lai has watched all this very carefully. I have had a long five-hour conversation with him, and am not yet free to report what he said, but it is clear that he understands the President's problems, at home and in Tokyo, Moscow and Taipei, and accepts Nixon's sincerity in wanting to come here and talk out the problems of common concern about the future of the post-Vietnam world.

It is clear that Chou En-lai regards this as a very important and maybe even decisive moment in history. He is very conscious of the passage of time, of the age of the leaders of China, of the transformation of philosophy and politics and power in America, Europe, the Middle East and Asia—particularly, of the gathering power of Japan—and wants to talk about the future with Nixon before it is too late. Henry Kissinger must have sensed this during his visit here.

Symbol of Taiwan

And Nixon seems to be acting cautiously and prudently on the human and political facts. Chou En-lai is clearly ready for change and intrigued by Nixon's dramatic move toward talks, but he is still skeptical, still wondering whether Nixon is reaching for a genuine settlement in Asia or merely conniving with Tokyo and Taiwan and striving for the appearance of accommodation and the hope of re-election.

In the short range, Peking wants Taiwan; it is more worried about a Taiwanese independence movement than about Chiang Kai-shek or America's troops on that island. It wants to replace Taiwan in the United Nations, for this is the last symbol of its humiliation by the West, and its isolation as a great power.

Also, Peking seems to be more concerned about the threat of the Soviet Union on its northern border and about the threat of Japan's growing economic and military power than it is about America's future role in the Pacific. So whatever the official press here says about Secretary of State Rogers and America as "the enemy of the Chinese people," Chou En-lai obviously wants to talk to Nixon, and Nixon has been just delicate enough in dealing with all this to make serious talks possible.

Iceland as Viewed by Lenin

By C. L. Sulzberger

REYKJAVIK, Iceland—NATO is enormously dependent upon maritime links between its transatlantic partners. These links are now acutely threatened with the possibility that the principal sea-lanes might be cut or outflanked. Because of virtually simultaneous political developments in Iceland and Malta, the alliance suddenly risks seeing the entrances to the North Atlantic and the West Mediterranean become unstoppered.

There is no connection between the two events other than haphazard timing. Last June narrow election victories in each island republic brought to power political groups wishing to revise defense agreements with NATO. This opens the way to changes in the existing world power balance that could, if accomplished, have a profound strategic effect.

Malta and Iceland have nothing in common save that they are island ministates closely associated with the English-speaking world and are located at the bottlenecks of vital naval passages. Malta, tiny in size but with twice Iceland's population, was once a British colony. Iceland, garrisoned by American troops in July, 1941, even before the United States was a belligerent, has been officially protected by U.S. forces since 1951. To stave off German seizure of either island in World War II, Britain fought desperate battles at Malta and occupied Iceland.

From a NATO viewpoint, Malta's function is to block the narrow westward sea passage between Europe and Africa. The new Mintoff government has demanded a huge price rise for allowing Britain and NATO to continue harbor and airport facilities.

Price of Malta

The alliance council is now studying means of achieving the same result by substitute installations, perhaps in Cyprus, Sicily and Gibraltar. It has been implied that, while inconvenient, the task could be accomplished; the only requisite is to insure that Maltese dockyards abandoned by Britain are not made available to the Soviet Fleet.

The Iceland problem is different and of far greater importance. This country is a charter member of NATO, although, for the alliance's first two years, it contributed no facilities and no American or other troops were stationed here. Iceland itself has no armed forces. After the Korean war heightened fear of Russia, a defense pact was signed with Washington in accordance with NATO desires.

This pact created two euphemistic commands, the Keflavik NATO base and the Iceland Defense Force. Both are entirely American and commanded by one American admiral. They are crucial to Atlantic strategy because they warn of and protect against intrusion into the northeast ocean passage by Soviet ships or aircraft from Murmansk.

At a Comintern meeting in 1920, Lenin declared that Iceland would have a strategic role to play in future conflicts, particularly as regards air and submarine warfare. Subsequent scientific and weapons developments, if anything, give added emphasis to the brilliance of Lenin's perception.

American planes loaded with electronic equipment, American radar screens and highly classified devices on land and aboard ships constantly check Soviet air and sea movements and are in a position to give early warning of any missile threat. The 56th United States Fighter Interceptor Squadron here is on a 24-hour "alert posture."

Yet many Icelanders are uncomfortable about this activity. They share the traditional hankering for neutrality of Scandinavian peoples (a hankering that only Sweden can today materially afford to express). Their new leftward-leaning coalition government would really prefer to stay in NATO, protected by the United States, while expelling American forces, thus pretending to be both allied and neutral at once.

This is manifestly impossible as the two Scandinavian members of NATO, Norway and Denmark, are already pointing out to their island cousins. Apart from Iceland's role as a magic eye focused on the Soviet Union, Oslo relies upon it as an immediate base for the transshipment of reinforcements and supplies should the Norwegians be attacked by Russia.

Moreover, Norway and Denmark don't want to be summoned to help plug the northwest passage if the Keflavik base is closed. Both have already established the principle Iceland seeks: no foreign bases on their territory during peacetime.

In 1956, a similar crisis was created here by a previous leftist government, but it ended, after negotiations had begun, when the Soviet invasion of Hungary brought a flurry of war talk. Bilateral "discussions concerning the revision of the defense agreement for the purpose of the withdrawal of the Defense Force" were discontinued.

Now again, for reasons that will be analysed in a subsequent column, a newly elected regime including Communist ministers intends to review the situation, announcing "the aim shall be to have the departure of the Defense Force take place during the election term" (by 1976).

Letters

On Pakistan

The details (IHT, Aug. 6) of the so-called white paper released by the authorities in Pakistan claiming the killing of 100,000 civilians by Awami League workers before the military action of 25th March, 1971, seem unconvincing for more than one reason.

During the period from March 1 to March 25 there were more than one hundred foreign journalists in East Pakistan who were covering the minute-to-minute developments without any press censorship. None of them saw or heard of the mass killing. Besides, all through this period the West Pakistan Army were in full and effective control of the airports and seaports. Their ominous presence at every street corner was also there for all to see. To believe that they were the mute observer of such a killing would mean giving the Pakistani Army the credit for self-restraint which, unfortunately, they have already proved, is the quality they are lacking most.

As one who was not involved in politics but who nevertheless got very much caught in the holocaust, may I be allowed to put the successive incidents in their correct sequence.

Before March 25 when the first ship carrying arms and ammunition from West Pakistan docked at Chittagong port, the Bengali dockers refused to unload the cargo under instructions from the Awami League on the valid ground that they should not carry the cross on which they were to be crucified.

At this point the local non-Bengali workers who have been looked after by Bengal for the last 23 years volunteered to unload the cargo in defiance of the sentiment and interest of the Bengalis. Hundreds of non-Bengalis marched to the port and menacingly confronted the Bengalis. In the fight that ensued, the army supported the non-Bengalis by shooting dead most of the Bengali dockers.

Mujib demanded an official inquiry which was grudgingly agreed to by President Yahya with a significant condition which was that the commission would be headed by the general who, the Bengalis believed, had given the order to shoot. There was, however, no inquiry and Mujib was taken prisoner on the night of March 25.

As the stories of the ruthless massacre of the unarmed Bengali civilians by the army reached Chittagong on March 26, the Bengali officers and men of the East Pakistan Regiment and East Pakistan Rifles revolted and took control of the town of Chittagong. During the eight or nine days that the rebels were in control the Bengali civilians of the town got back at the non-Bengalis who only a few days back joined hands with the West Pakistani Army in killing the dockers.

Several hundred non-Bengalis were killed during this period, but as soon as the town fell back into the hands of the West Pakistani Army they went on a rampage of killing, raping and burning that was vividly described in all its brutality by foreigners, including UN workers who were later on evacuated to Calcutta.

A murder is a murder, irrespective of the sequence of events, but a trial is not a trial without the sequence of events, especially when it is claimed that Mujib is going to have a fair trial.

A. MAJID.

Zurich.

International Opinion

Action for Ulster

If the citizens of London faced what the citizens of Belfast now endure, there would be swift reaction. . . Nor would a British government last long if it could not provide quick results.

It all points to the need to invoke the Special Powers Act and to intern without trial. It will be protested that this step would lead to new violence. But who will believe that those ready to shoot or maim after the act is invoked are not those ready to do it now in any case? Internment woud at least hold out the hope of considerably reducing their number, especially at the top. Ideally (Irish Republic Premier) Mr. Lynch should move against the IRA in the south at the same time—Dublin governments have done this before—thus helping both politically and militarily. If that is impossible, London must be ready to move on its own.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 9, 1896

LONDON.—The Central News says the United Press, the premier news organization of America, has recently made a notable extension of its field of activity. An alliance has been formed with the recently organized Western Associated Press and the amalgamated organizations now hold close relationship with large press associations covering every section of the United States.

Fifty Years Ago

August 9, 1921

PARIS.—That the Soviet Government, in its appeals for aid, is trying to repair the damage caused by its bitter propaganda against its "capitalist" neighbors is evident from the character of the personnel it is appointing to its delegations. First Maxim Gorky was named food director, then his wife was named director of relief. Now, Alexandra Tolstoi heads a delegation that will go abroad for aid.

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Sadat Again Is Critical of Communism

As Suez Cease-Fire Enters Second Year

By John L. Hess

CAIRO, Aug. 8 (NYT).—President Anwar Sadat took further slaps at Communism yesterday as the first year of the suspension of hostilities along the Suez Canal ended.

The official summary of a speech he made to labor leaders at Abdin Palace contained no reference to the anniversary. But it said Arab workers needed national unity rather than class struggle.

Meanwhile, private sources confirmed a Beirut report that two leading Egyptian Communist sympathizers had been placed under house arrest. They were "The Red Major," Khaled Mohieddin, the most radical of the officers who participated in the 1952 revolution, and Ibrahim Saaduddin, head of the Socialist Institute.

With most government spokesmen taking refuge in Alexandria from the extreme heat of Cairo this weekend, there was no official comment on the mission to Israel of Joseph J. Sisco, the American assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs. Diplomatic quarters maintained that the results of his trip had not been communicated to Cairo pending Mr. Sisco's report to Washington.

But the Egyptian press described the mission as another failure, basing this on news agency dispatches from Israel.

One year ago last evening, Egypt and Israel ordered a three-month cease-fire on the Suez front as the opening phase of an American plan that called for the negotiation of a settlement, based on a United Nations Security Council resolution of Nov. 23, 1967. This would provide primarily for the withdrawal by Israel from occupied territories in return for recognition of its sovereignty and freedom of navigation.

The cease-fire was twice extended, then formally ended by President Sadat on March 7 because of lack of progress in the negotiations. But he added that Egypt would choose the moment to resume hostilities, and virtually no shots have been fired since.

Sadat Sees War Coming

CAIRO, Aug. 8 (AP).—President Sadat today declared that a coming war in the Middle East is the only current fact in the Arab-Israeli struggle.

"The battle is coming. There is *no doubt* about that," he told the central committee of the Arab Socialist Union.

The president also said the United States had yet to define its position toward the Middle East crisis. Mr. Sadat had set an Aug. 15 deadline for the U.S. statement, saying that such a declaration of position would make a difference of war and peace.

Khartoum Seems Receptive

U.S. Moving to Strengthen Its Relations With Sudan

By Benjamin Welles

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (NYT).—The United States is moving quietly to strengthen its strained relations with Sudan at a time when Sudanese-Soviet relations appear to have reached their low point.

Moreover, there are indications that the government of President Gaafar Numeiri — which was ousted by leftists July 19 and which regained power three days later—is receptive to the American moves.

George Curtis Moore, senior U.S. diplomat in Khartoum, returned there Tuesday after an eight-week absence. Mr. Moore went on leave in late June and was delayed by the Sudanese crisis in returning to his post.

U.S. Mission of 16

Sudan severed relations with the United States following the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, but has permitted a U.S. diplomatic mission of 16 officers, headed by Mr. Moore, to function as part of the Netherlands Embassy.

Mr. Moore is reported to have informed Sudan of the willingness of the United States to resume full diplomatic relations or, in any event, to discuss new economic, humanitarian and cultural ties.

State Department officials expressed interest in cabled excerpts from a news conference held Thursday in Khartoum by Mansour Khaled, the Sudanese foreign minister, in which he appeared to be signaling acceptance of the United States initiative.

While barring full ties so long as the United States continues to "support" Israel, Mr. Khaled said, "economic and cultural ties with the United States continue with the possibility of improvement."

Since 1967, U.S. aid is said to have totaled approximately $250,000.

Ties With China

Mr. Khaled stressed that Sudan —geographically the largest country in Africa—supported no political bloc. However, he emphasized Sudan's "particularly good" ties with Communist China. Turning to relations with the Soviet Union, he said that Sudan did not want to push current tension to the extreme, but "if compelled, will react."

U.S. officials regard the events of last month in Sudan as a major setback for the Soviet Union. Moreover, they say, the actions of the Sudanese Communist party and of Soviet and Eastern European diplomats during and after the short-lived coup indicate miscalculation and confusion.

The 30,000-member Sudanese Communist party has been seriously weakened, if not destroyed.

U.S. experts draw a parallel between the abortive coup d'état in Sudan and what they considered a similar move in April by Aly Sabry, the pro-Soviet Egyptian vice-president. Mr. Sabry's apparent attempt to oust President Anwar Sadat misfired, leading to his own arrest and to a subsequent roundup of Egyptian Communists and others accused of disloyalty to the Sadat government.

Moscow Embarrassed

In both cases, experts believe, local Communist and pro-Moscow elements moved before the Soviet Union was fully apprised, forcing Moscow to appear to be supporting the coups and suffering embarrassment when they failed.

They say that Moscow's policy has been marked, in general, by mistrust of the Federation of Arab Republics, proposed in April and comprising Egypt, Libya and Syria, with the Sudan as a prospective member. Moscow, they say, has been irritated by President Sadat's crackdown on Egyptian Communists and by the openly anti-Communist policy pursued by Premier Moamer Qadhafi of Libya.

However, officials say Moscow believes it has a great military stake in all those states, and must accept the circumstances.

Israel Asks for New Missile Not Yet Supplied to U.S. Army

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (NYT).—Israel is urging the United States to sell it a new tactical field missile, the Lance, which has not yet been supplied to American Army units, according to Nixon administration sources.

Administration officials, who are generally cool to the request, say it was first broached a few months ago and has been pressed more insistently by the Israelis in recent days, in Washington and in Jerusalem, during the visit there last week of Joseph J. Sisco, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs.

Israeli officials reportedly argue that the missile would constitute the best single means of deterring a resumption of shooting along the Suez Canal.

The Lance, with a range in excess of 50 miles, could be used with a special warhead containing numerous high-explosive bombs to destroy Soviet-made surface-to-air missile sites along the western bank of the canal.

The Israelis contend that Egypt would not seriously consider resuming artillery fire across the canal, or launching an amphibious assault across the canal, without assurances that SAM missiles could shoot down many Israeli aircraft attempting to counter either move.

Other Requests

The request for the Lance is in addition to requests for jet fighter-bombers, artillery and other wewapons to compensate for the continuing flow of advanced Soviet arms into Egypt.

Government sources say they are unenthusiastic about the request for the Lance because it might force Moscow into supplying Egypt with new types of weapons to counter it, because it might alarm the Arab world, since the missile is capable of carrying nuclear as well as conventional warheads, and because diversion of early production of the Lance to Israel might delay supply of the weapon to American units in Western Europe

The Soviet Union has already introduced the so-called Frog tactical missile into Egypt, but it is not believed to be nearly as accurate as the Lance and has a maximum range estimated at 30 miles.

Special Case

The United States has never provided advanced weapons to an ally before supplying them to U.S. units—and neither has the Soviet Union, officials pointed out. But they noted that Moscow has made a special case of Egypt, providing it with advanced SAM-3 and SAM-6 air-defense missiles and MiG-23 and Su-11 jet interceptors, none of which had been deployed outside the Soviet Union.

American specialists say the highly accurate Lance has an internal guidance system that would allow it to hit a SAM site from maximum range. And, if the Lance were equipped with a so-called cluster-bomblet warhead, it should destroy radar sets and other integral parts of the SAM system within hundreds of yards of the point where the warhead hit.

One Israeli official reportedly said that, if forced to make a choice between a modest quantity of Lance missiles and ten fighter-bombers, he would choose the Lance, because of its ability to counter the SAM threat without exposing pilots and planes to their accurate fire.

Israeli Cabinet Discusses Proposals Brought by Sisco

JERUSALEM, Aug. 8 (UPI).—The cabinet discussed an interim peace settlement today amid reports the United States had submitted a proposal for Israeli withdrawal from most of the Sinai peninsula over a two-year period.

Michael Arnon, government secretary, said the cabinet was briefed on last week's talks between the Israeli leadership and U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Joseph J. Sisco during the two-hour weekly meeting and then held a short discussion.

No criticism was expressed by Mr. Sisco on the Israeli stand, Mr. Arnon said, adding that talks between the two powers on a partial settlement will continue.

The newspapers Davar and Ha'aretz said Premier Golda Meir had rejected the U.S. outline of an interim settlement.

They said the proposal called for an initial Israeli withdrawal six to eight miles from the Suez Canal and the crossing of a token Egyptian military force.

After six months, Israeli troops would withdraw up to 36 miles from the canal, and a United Nations force would then be stationed between Israeli and Egyptian troops.

Twelve months later the Israelis would withdraw to an unspecified demarcation line, returning most of Sinai to Egypt, the newspapers said.

Yitzhak Rabin, Israeli Ambassador to Washington, said, "The prospects for an interim agreement at this point are not bright, because Israel insists on its terms for the reopening of the Suez Canal, and rightly so.

Yesterday, Minister Without Portfolio Israel Galili said efforts to reopen the canal no longer appear possible.

Mr Galili, a close friend and associate of Mrs. Meir, said in a radio interview, "Since Egypt persists in its intransigent position, a partial settlement no longer seems feasible."

Foreign Minister Abba Eban yesterday concurred with statements by Defense Minister Moshe Dayan that it would be "realistic" to expect Egypt to resume the war early in 1972 if there were no further movement toward peace.

Planes Over Canal

TEL AVIV, Aug. 8 (AP).—Two Egyptian warplanes flew over Israeli Army emplacements on the Suez Canal yesterday—the first anniversary of the canal cease-fire—the military announced. It was the 33d such overflight during the cease-fire, by Israeli account.

3 Russian Vessels Rescue British Family

DEAL, England, Aug. 8 (AP).—Three Russian navy vessels rescued a stranded British yacht in the English Channel yesterday and escorted it to safety, coast guards said. One towed the dismated British yacht, which had been drifting in the channel to East Goodwin lightship.

A British couple and their daughter, the crew of the yacht, were put on the lightship. A lifeboat was launched from Deal to pick them up.



United Press International.

Burtons and Princess Grace at Monte Carlo gala.

Red Cross Gala: High Point Of Monte Carlo Social Season

MONTE CARLO, Aug. 8 (IHT).—The Red Cross gala, a delightfully démodé function, where both the décor and some of the guests date back to the Belle Epoque, held three surprises Friday: the Richard Burtons, a moon eclipse and a change of scene from the Sporting d'Été to the Casino terrace.

The Burtons, fresh from Yugoslavia, where they were guests of President Tito, were in great form. Elizabeth Taylor once again managed to outsparkle her glorious emeralds, and Richard Burton had just the right tan to set off his graying temples. Mrs. Burton called Tito simply "enchanting" and proudly showed an amber cigarette holder that he gave her.

The black-tie gala marks the high point of the season here and is a must for everybody who is anybody—which turned out to be more than 1,000. Prince Rainier and Princess Grace made their usual grand entrance. The princess carried an orchid bouquet and had her chignon pulled together with diamond pins. The prince and princess had a group of friends for drinks in an enclosed corner of the terrace before the dinner, which, year in and year out, consists of caviar, lobster and squab.

The terrace, decorated by André Levasseur, was banked solidly with cypresses lit up by 15,000 bulbs. Two 18-foot-high foliage statues holding white flags stood on each side of the terrace.

Waltzing

Shirley Bassey sang, a thousand people took turns waltzing, and the moon conveniently pushed out of the way to make room for the fireworks. A lady won a Cartier gold bag, but in that blasé, bejeweled audience, the announcement came off like a lead balloon.

Otherwise, Monte Carlo is swinging. Only ten years ago, it was, like Venice, sinking slowly and sadly. Now, even the French are coming back. Hélène Rochas, Jacques Chazot and Mrs. Daniel Courtois, whose husband owns race horses, have deserted Deauville. Baron Alexis de Rede, another Parisian pillar, spends his nights at Régine's new nightclub, Jimmy's.

The Italians come in increasing numbers and are known as fierce gamblers. And Americans, mostly Palm Beach millionaires, are still faithful to Monte Carlo. Some of them, such as Jerry Sperling and Sidney Barton, have been coming for more than 20 years. They hold court at the Hôtel de Paris bar, whose receipts are up 30 percent over last year.

Even the Irish were discovering Monte Carlo last week. Lord and Lady Mayo were feted night after night, first by their cousin, Richard Mayo, who gave a Polynesian party at the Maona. Everybody wore leis over nothing much.

Troubetskoys

Prince and Princess Troubetskoy also gave a dinner dance for the Mayos with Prince Rainier and Princess Grace.

The Troubetskoys' magnificent house, which stands three stories high over the water, was lit up like a Christmas tree. A white yacht sailed down on the silvery sea as the moon shone high above and the people danced on the terrace to the gentle music of a five-piece orchestra.

Princess Grace was still smiling about her recent trip to Chicago, where she lectured at a breast-feeding congress. "Can you imagine," she said, "1,400 women and 600 children, 200 of whom were under two years old. You've never heard such noise. Even on the receiving line, you had women busy feeding their children."

From now on, the season should coast along, but down here that still means a party every night.

Hungary Gives Some Details of Red War Games

BUDAPEST, Aug. 8 (AP).—The Hungarian radio said today that the four-day Soviet-Czechoslovak-Hungarian maneuvers termed "Opal 71" which ended last Thursday were watched by generals from Romania, East Germany, Poland and Bulgaria.

The broadcast said that the maneuvers were held at Komarom-Komarno, twin cities on the Hungarian-Czechoslovak border, and at Dunaujvaros and Dunaföldvar in central Hungary.

The main task was the construction of a floating pontoon bridge across the Danube with the assumption that the "enemy" had destroyed all bridges.

According to the broadcast, besides engineers constructing the bridge, armored and transport units, parachute troops and air force units of the three armies were involved in the maneuvers.

A large military parade took place at Dunaujvaros today to mark the end of the Warsaw Pact exercises.

Greek Publishers, Newsmen Oppose Regime's 'Ethics' Bill

ATHENS, Aug. 8 (NYT).—Greek publishers and newsmen told the military-backed government today that its draft bill enforcing a "code of ethics" on journalists was unconstitutional and that they would fight it.

The bill is now before the regime-appointed "consultative committee on legislation" for discussion. This is a step required prior to approval by the cabinet, which rules by decree.

The legislation provides for government work permits for journalists, compulsory union enrollment, control of loyalty to the existing political system, and the establishment of councils of honor that could oust newsmen from the profession if they failed to be inspired by a "Hellenic-Christian tradition."

Christos Lambrakis, proprietor of the largest newspaper chain in Athens, declared today that whatever the consequences, he would never submit to the "humiliating procedure of loyalty control."

Front Page

The 37-year-old publisher of two daily newspapers, Vima and Nea, and of three weeklies, made his declaration in a signed statement carried on the front page of today's issue of Vima.

The warning was taken to mean that Mr. Lambrakis might shut down his business if the law left no other choice. Last week the publisher met with Premier George Papadopoulos to discuss the draft bill. Today's declaration was seen to indicate that the meeting had left Mr. Lambrakis with little hope that the regime would change its plans.

Another sharp reaction to the regime's plans came from the union of Athens newspaper proprietors, which said the draft bill should be rejected in its entirety as unconstitutional.

The union said that the government was violating its own constitution by requiring a work permit for journalists in the form of a government identity card issued annually after a loyalty check. No other professional group, including employees of the state, was subjected to such restrictions and controls, the statement added.

Salonika

The Union of Journalists of Macedonia and Thrace, with headquarters in Salonika, said in a resolution that the draft bill was unacceptable because it was contrary "to the press freedom as safeguarded by the constitution."

The Athens Union of Journalists, the largest in the country with more than 400 members, has not commented on the bill, but 170 of its members have signed a petition calling for a general assembly this week to consider the situation.

The Foreign Press Association of Greece has also called for a meeting Friday to discuss action against the bill, which imposes the same "code of ethics" on resident and visiting foreign correspondents.

Orthodox Jews, Police Clash in Jerusalem Riots

JERUSALEM, Aug. 8 (AP).—Riot police battled Orthodox Jews for three hours last night in the worst outbreak of violence so far in protests against alleged Sabbath violations.

Police said that 64 persons were arrested for stone-throwing and seven persons were injured.

The Orthodox Jews stoned public buses in their quarter of Jerusalem because they allegedly operated before the end of the Sabbath, thereby violating Jewish law.

Riots have broken out every Saturday night for the last month. Police raided several yeshivot (religious schools) and found piles of stones prepared for the demonstrations, a spokesman said.

U.S. Extradition Papers on Leary On Way to Bern

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP).—Extradition papers to have Timothy Leary returned to the United States have been forwarded to the U.S. ambassador in Bern, the State Department said today.

The American drug advocate was arrested by Swiss police June 30 in the resort of Villars-sur-Ollon. The Swiss government released Leary on bail Friday on the ground that no official request for extradition had been received from the United States. The State Department said the extradition papers are being delivered to Bern in a diplomatic pouch.

Leary escaped from a California prison last September while serving a ten-year sentence on a drug conviction.

Madrid Bus Burned

MADRID, Aug. 8 (AP).—A group of youths stopped a bus here Friday, ordered passengers out, and set fire to it as a protest against a fare increase. On Wednesday youths broke windows on three buses, protesting the one peseta (1.5 U.S. cents) fare rise.

Price Rises Announced For French

Paris Trains, Subway Gas and Cigarettes

PARIS, Aug. 8 (UPI).—Union and opposition leaders today demanded a meeting with Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas tomorrow to protest price rises announced while most of France was away on vacation.

Parisians will return in September to discover that a second-class subway ticket, when bought in a book of ten, has gone from 70 centimes (13 cents) to 80 centimes. Suburban train prices have been boosted 14 percent.

For the entire nation, 82 brands of cigarettes will cost 20 centimes more beginning Wednesday.

While most of the French were basking on beaches or hiking in mountains, the government announced a 17 percent boost in telephone tariffs for 1972 and increases in various post-office services. Postage stamps already went up on the average of 10 centimes last week.

Leaders of the two largest labor unions plus directors of the Socialist and Communist parties asked to meet with Mr. Chaban-Delmas tomorrow to discuss the price increases.

The French also will come home to find the cost of private hospitals up 5 to 6 percent and state-owned gas up 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 percent.

The government increased family allowances—stipends given people with children—by 5.3 percent, approximately enough to cover the increase in gas rates.

Clelio Darida Is Re-Elected Mayor of Rome

ROME, Aug. 8 (UPI).—Clelio Darida, a Christian Democrat, was re-elected mayor by the Rome City Council yesterday, defeating Pietro Ingrao, a Communist. Mr. Darida received 23 votes and Mr. Ingrao, 22.

Immediately after his re-election, Mr. Darida asked that the council suspend its work. Mr. Darida wanted time to confer with his coalition partners, the Socialists and Republicans, on the formation of a new city government.

Both Communist and neo-Fascist councilmen attacked Mr. Darida's proposal and demanded that he immediately form a city government or resign. Mr. Darida's coalition has 42 seats on the 80-member council.

Mayor Darida's proposal was voted, 40-38.

NEWS
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A Bengali Viewpoint

Yahya Faces Bitter Choice

By Rafique Anwar

Mr. Anwar is a Bengali journalist in Southeast Asia. He wrote this article in reply to one published by the International Herald Tribune on July 19.

SAIGON.—Whether seen from London, Paris, Washington, Moscow or Peking, the revolt in East Bengal has now acquired the magnitude of an international issue that has seized the attention of the world powers.

Having just invited a delegation of the World Islamic Secretariat to visit Dacca on a government-conducted tour, even the government of Pakistan finds it difficult to pretend that it is an internal matter that can be settled in the way the post-Sukarno regime in Indonesia dealt with the so-called Communist threat through the massacre of unarmed civilians.

The danger of a war between India and Pakistan, Islamabad's threat to quit the British Commonwealth, the World Bank's decision to suspend economic aid to the regime of President Mohammed Yahya Khan and the rumblings in the U.S. Senate are only some of the ramifications of the growing internationalization of what was once conveniently dubbed by West Pakistan as "our internal problem" or, to quote a British newspaper report, "as an untidy situation that our generals will take care of."

Gen. Yahya has thus lost the first round in the diplomatic battle over Bangla Desh. But as Islamabad's predicament becomes more and more serious, a handful of apologists and defenders of the Pakistani authorities are obliged to become more active in performing the unenviable task of rationalizing and even justifying their government's policy toward East Bengal.

Sure of Attitude

Writing in the Herald Tribune of July 19, one such apologist, I. Gondal, has given his own version of the events leading to the army crackdown on March 25, before offering his conclusion that "the people of East Pakistan were never and are not now for an independent Bangla Desh."

Mr. Gondal's verdict must have come as a kind of revelation to many Bengali residents in Paris, one of whom was good enough to send the clipping of the article to me in Saigon, where I have been reporting on another war of national liberation for a Japanese newspaper. Hence the delay in replying to Mr. Gondal.

It seems that this part-time writer and a full-time member of the Pakistan Foreign Service is more certain of what the people of East Bengal want than even his president, who is still forced to keep as many as five divisions of his army to maintain law and order in the war-torn province, station West Pakistani civil servants to operate some kind of an administration, bring in even laborers and porters from the western wing to clear the cargo in the port of Chittagong and fail to run the train service between Dacca and Chittagong for fear of sabotage.

If the people of East Bengal reject the concept of Bangla Desh, the situation would have been surely entirely different, even if there are a few miscreants and anti-state elements around.

There is of course a simple way of putting Mr. Gondal's claim to a test. Let Yahya Khan release Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and other Awami League leaders, withdraw his troops from East Bengal and permit an internationally supervised referendum on the question of independence to be held in the province.

And let him, for God's sake, accept the verdict. I know for certain that the provisional government of Bangla Desh can be persuaded to accept this solution. But will Yahya Khan do the same? Or will he try to resurrect the myth that the East Bengal crisis is only an internal matter?

So much for the conclusion with which Mr. Gondal ends his article.

Test Favored

For the sake of arguments, one can concede that the conclusion is debatable and that we should put it to a test. The same, however, cannot be said about the "facts" that have been incorporated in Mr. Gondal's version of the events leading to the army crackdown and Yahya Khan's midnight flight to Islamabad.

By now, all your enlightened readers should know the obvious difference between facts that are gathered by internationally known, impartial observers through eye-witness accounts on the scene and "facts"—the so-called facts—which are carefully selected from government files to fit certain preconceived conclusions and judgments.

The latter, the category to which Mr. Gondal's "facts" belong, can only help Gen. Yahya carry on with his disastrous policy toward East Bengal without perhaps even realizing why it has evoked so much of outright condemnation from the outside world. But such "facts" cannot serve any other purpose.

Broadly speaking, Mr. Gondal's analysis of the crisis in East Bengal covers the history of the relations between the two parts of the country, in political and economic fields, and then goes on to discuss the more recent developments which finally led to the breakup of Pakistan. He has touched on Pakistan's five-year plans, the allocation of development funds for the eastern wing and Islamabad's "efforts" to bridge the gap between the two wings of the country.

So much has been already written and published on the causes of economic disparity that exists between the two wings of Pakistan that, in a newspaper article of this kind, one may just reproduce the most essential facts about the kind of "economic progress" that has been brought about in East Bengal during the last 23 years of West Pakistan's "benevolent rule."

To quote from a recent article in Time magazine: "The East contains well over half the population and in early years contributed as much as 70 percent of the foreign-exchange earnings. But West Pakistan regularly devours three quarters of all foreign aid and 60 percent of export earnings.

"With the Punjabi-Pathan power elite in control for two decades, East Pakistan has been left a deprived, agricultural backwater. Before the civil war, Bengalis held only 15 percent of government jobs and accounted for only 5 percent of the 275,000-man army. Per capita income is miserably low throughout Pakistan, but in the West ($48), it is more than half again that in the East ($30)."

Regime Praised

Instead of reporting these statistics that have been well-publicized in an authoritative study of Pakistan's economic scene by a group of six top economists of Dacca—at least three of whom, including Prof. Rahman Sobhan, are now working for the government of Bangla Desh—long before Sheikh Mujibur Rahman presented his Six-Point Plan, Mr. Gondal glibly talks about the "maturity" of the people of "this sound nation" and pays his tribute to his government, which, according to him, has taken "every possible step to restore parity between the two wings in the services of the central government and the armed forces."

With the help of distinguished economists of his province, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was quick to realize that there was something basically wrong with the structure of Pakistan's economy which, being tightly controlled by the vested interests of the Punjab, could not be too drastically changed, even by a Bengali prime minister at the center, to accelerate the long overdue development of East Bengal.

In this sense, as the sheikh personally told me during an interview in Dacca in December, the present economic framework was almost totally unworkable. Eventually, the answer was found in the Awami League's much-discussed six-point program that, through a major reorganization of powers and responsibilities between the center and the provinces, was presented to the people as a genuine attempt to save Pakistan.

Mr. Gondal and other apologists for Yahya Khan may now accuse the Awami League leader of refusing to play the role of all-Pakistan leader. What they overlook is that Sheikh Mujibur was more concerned about saving Pakistan, through his six-point program, than in playing the role of a prime minister in Islamabad. Herein lies the difference between Sheikh Mujibur and Zulfikar Ali, West Pakistani political leader.

As we all know, the kind of criticisms that are now being made against the six-point program by Islamabad were never heard during the election campaign nor even during Yahya Khan's abortive talks with Sheikh Mujibur in March. Now, with Sheikh Mujibur safely shut up inside an army barracks in West Pakistan, government propagandists feel free to accuse the Awami League leader of all conceivable crimes and to interpret his program in the most sinister light.

My own feeling is that President Yahya was a little slow in realizing that the economic autonomy of East Pakistan—and this is what the six-point program really meant—would put an end to the exploitation of East Bengal by the vested interests of the west wing, making it impossible for the army-backed Punjabi power clique to retain its control over the resources of the whole of Pakistan.

Whether President Yahya was pressured by the army to rescue the vested interests of West Pakistan from this predicament or he, on his own, identified himself with the power clique is now beside the point. But once he made up his mind to undo the result of the December election, he would stop at nothing to achieve his goal.

Even Mr. Gondal finds it "very difficult to decide at this moment whether President Yahya was right in coming to the painful decision of postponing the session of the assembly which was scheduled for March 3."

Of course, it was a terrible blunder, an inexcusable action, a move that was so clearly designed to prevent the majority party—the Awami League—from taking the six-point program to the floor of the National Assembly. Mr. Bhutto's decision to boycott the opening of the assembly was taken by President Yahya as the excuse for interfering with the legislative process.

But what would have happened if the assembly had met on March 3 without Mr. Bhutto? Under the Legal Framework Order, it had a time limit of 90 days to prepare and approve the draft of the constitution. There was time for the West Pakistani contingent to join the assembly. But even if the sheikh's party had approved the constitution, the Legal Framework Order still gave the president the final right to approve or reject the draft before it was put into effect.

Mujibur's Response

Sheikh Mujibur's answer to the postponement was the launching of the civil disobedience movement that was primarily aimed at proving to the world that the people of East Bengal were capable of running their own affairs. Or was Sheikh Mujibur supposed to take President Yahya's action lying down and wait patiently for the president to change his mind?

To demonstrate his interest in a peaceful settlement, the Awami League leader was still willing to talk to President Yahya when he came to Dacca in his last attempt to hoodwink the people of East Bengal. Since the president's own bonafides were now seriously in doubt, Sheikh Mujibur sought further—and stronger—safeguards against any further move on the part of Islamabad to sabotage the December election result.

President Yahya Khan discussed them for days, apparently giving enough time to Tikka Khan, now military governor of East Pakistan, to bring in the troops from West Pakistan, and seemingly came very close to accepting them.

On March 22, just two days before the army crackdown, the entire Pakistani press reported that agreement had been nearly reached. The Pakistan Times of Lahore published a front page report naming Tajuddin Ahmed, now the prime minister of the provisional government of Bangla Desh, as the man most likely to become the chief minister of East Pakistan during the transitional period.

The talks in Dacca did not break down. President Yahya simply broke them off, without ever spelling out what it was in Sheikh Mujibur's demand that was so unacceptable to him and his government. Later, after the Sheikh had been silenced, there were statements after statements by both President Yahya and Mr. Bhutto—and even a white paper issued by the Pakistani government—attributing all kinds of demands to the Awami League leader. Fresh accusations were made every day. The entire propaganda machinery of West Pakistan went into action to vilify Sheikh Mujibur and his party, which had won an overwhelming mandate from the 78 million people of East Bengal.

Inevitable Result

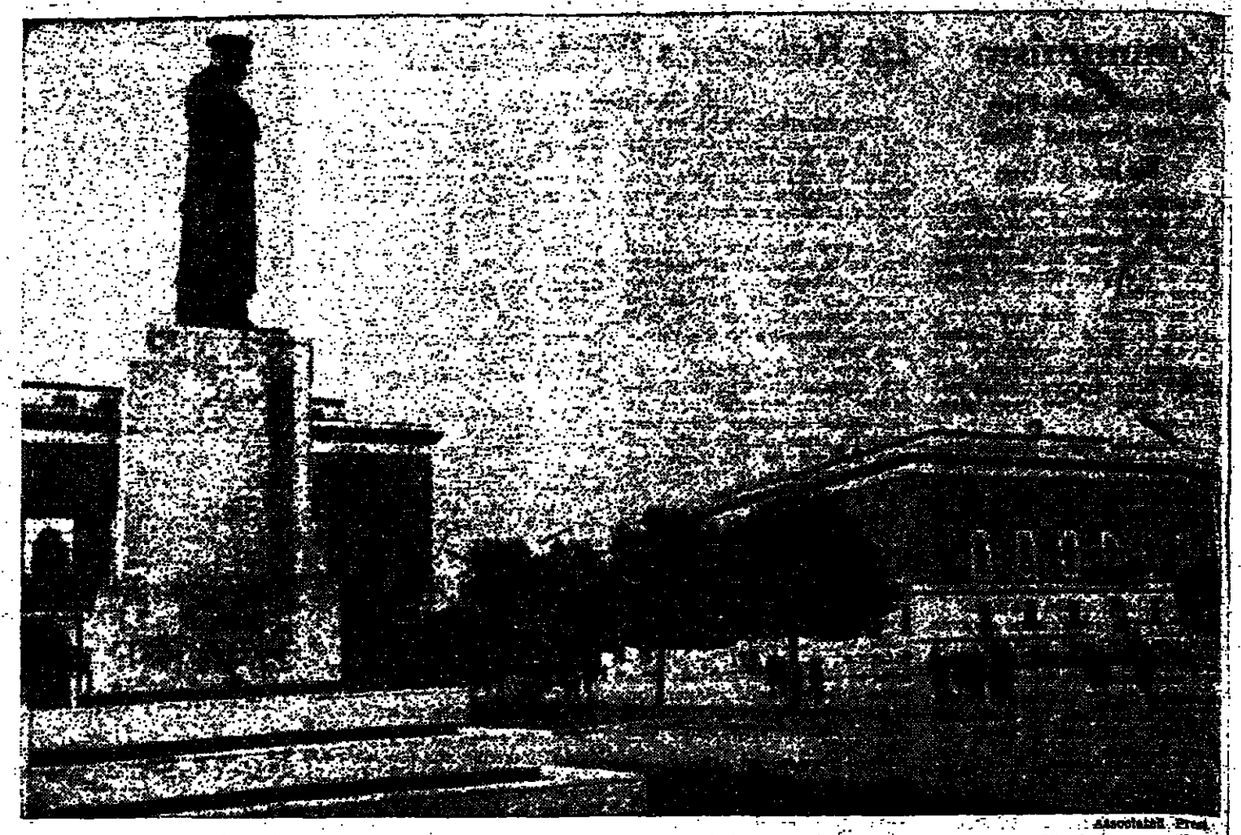
East Bengal's unilateral declaration of independence was the inevitable result of the policy adopted by the military junta of Pakistan, led by Gen. Agha Mohammed Yahya Khan. Once the Pakistani leader had outlawed the Awami League, arrested its leader and virtually declared a war on our province, there was no choice for the people of East Bengal but to find their own destiny in their independence.

Once we were convinced that the Pakistani Army was out to destroy whatever chances we had to be an equal partner in an all-Pakistan political framework, we had to look for our own survival in some other kind of framework. The creation of the independent Republic of Bangla Desh provided the only answer.

Let any head of state in any other country follow the example set by President Yahya, the result may well be the same.

Having thrown away all other options, West Pakistani authorities are now left with no choice but to accept the independence of East Bengal and come to terms with the realities of the situation. Whether they do so now before the innocent people of West Pakistan pay a bigger price for their government's war on East Bengal or they do so six months or a year later is something they alone can decide.

But we all know that the guerrilla war inside Bangla Desh is going to get more and more fierce and more and more people—perhaps even other nations—are going to get involved in what is already being talked about as another potential Vietnam. Let President Yahya make the choice, the only choice he is left with, before it is too late.



Stalin still keeps a watchful eye on Tirana's Boulevard of the Fallen Heroes of the Nation. Associated Press

Albania—I

A Decade of Independence From Russia

By Kenneth Ames

(First of a two part series)

TIRANA, Albania.—Ten years after its break with the Soviet Union, Albania remains the most starkly austere country in Europe, a nation of 2 million people curiously proud of their modest achievements and grateful they are not beholden to the Soviet Union for anything.

Yet, paradoxically, busts of Stalin and Lenin adorn Tirana's main, broad boulevard, Stalin dominates most other Albanian town squares, the principal street in the port of Durres is named Boulevard Stalin and newly printed Albanian stamps include portraits of the former Soviet dictator.

"We have no quarrel with the Russian people," one Albanian Communist party official explained. "Our quarrel is with their leadership."

For ten years, Albania has been the most constant European ally of Mao Tse-tung. In that period the Chinese have pumped in several hundred million dollars of development aid and credit—the best estimate of Western diplomats in Tirana is between $300 and $400 million—a good booster to industrialization but clearly falling far short of what the Albanians would like and could use.

Chinese assistance is being given at present in some 33 industrialization projects under the current five-year plan. The showpiece of Sino-Albanian cooperation is the "Mao Tse-tung" textile factory in Berate, south of Tirana, the largest single industrial enterprise in the country. It employs 6,500 workers.

Twinned Portraits

Portraits of Mao are matched with those of Enver Hoxha, the Albanian party leader, at intervals along the main roads, proclaiming "Long Live Enver Hoxha, Mao Tse-tung and the True Marxism-Leninism." Banners outside the foreign tourist ghetto at Durres, 20 miles from Tirana, insist that "We Greet the Communist Party of China and Learn From the Thoughts of Mao Tse-tung."

Evidence of Chinese assistance is everywhere. Although Albania has no privately owned automobiles and only very few official cars, there is seemingly no shortage of trucks of all sizes and grades, most of them of Chinese origin. Czech-built Skoda buses are equipped with Chinese tires, most agricultural equipment is Chinese, as is the bulk of imported consumer goods. The Chinese also brought rice and the techniques of irrigation with them, and rice today is one of the most important crops.

Officials are unable to say how many Chinese technicians and specialists still remain in the country and, given the state of Albanian administration, it is entirely possible they do not know. Purportedly, their numbers have been drastically reduced in the last two or three years, but groups of them can materialize at the most unlikely moments, usually heavily occupied in eating or bouncing across country crammed into Chinese-built minibuses.

The Albanians have little contact with the Chinese. Their official communications are usually channeled through one English-speaking member of the Chinese group and an English-speaking Albanian interpreter accompanying them. But there is little or no friction between Albanians and the visitors, who are paid local rates in local currency. Albanians will contrast the behavior of the Chinese favorably with their memories of Soviet "assistance." One technician recalled:

"The Russians demanded special, higher wages, were paid in rubles or hard currency, which we could not afford. They wanted special housing and other facilities and, above all, they seemed always to be drunk. I have never yet seen a drunk Chinese."

Devotion to Work

Other Albanians expressed admiration for Chinese discipline, precision and their devotion to work. "We have much to learn from them."

Certainly, when it comes to devotion to work, the Albanians have much to learn from almost anybody. The overwhelming impression in any urban area at any time of the day is one of stupendous idleness.

Cafés are crammed with men who can stretch a doll's cup of Turkish coffee throughout a whole steaming morning. They stand on their hundreds of street corners idly gossiping for hours on end, presumably waiting until their women get through doing the work.

The textile factories have almost 90 percent female labor; in the fields there is a preponderance of women and old men. One of the profounder mysteries of mysterious Albania is how it survives at all as an economic entity, given the apparent lack of effort and almost total unconcern of the average Albanian for either politics or progress.

One doctor endeavored to illustrate the Albanian view of life: "We feel we have managed well for the past ten years and can continue this way by ourselves. You must not overestimate the level of Chinese involvement or of their aid—it has helped us, but it has not been decisive. The point is that we feel we are truly independent—unlike, for instance, Poland or East Germany—and are capable of building as much industry as we need. Also, we are a nation easily contented and do not require much from life."

One of the few banned areas to foreigners is around the naval port of Vlora, once a Soviet submarine base conveniently commanding the narrow entrance to the Adriatic Sea. The Soviet U-boats have gone and it is improbable that there are any Chinese naval units there, though Chinese technicians may well be working on construction and enlarging of the base.

'Broken Road'

Although foreign visitors were permitted into Vlora in 1970, they are at present excluded, ostensibly "because the road is broken." Since this is a fair description of any other Albanian road today, the excuse is probably transparent. However, the ban did coincide with considerable joint naval and air activity off the southern Albanian coast, exercises involving squadrons of MiGs, fast torpedo boats and frigates and some persistent firing for several days from either heavy shore batteries or larger unseen naval vessels.

Albanians repeatedly insist on their need to defend themselves and their "socialist achievements," though, when taxed to explain, they are rarely able to say against whom.

There is compulsory military conscription for all men, who serve 18 to 24 months, depending on which branch of the armed forces they are in. Army units are virtually self-supporting, growing their own food and selling the surplus to the state in exchange for clothes, transport and other requirements—the state supplies merely the hardware.

Young men and girls work in youth brigades, putting in four to six weeks labor every summer on road and railroad construction alongside regular construction workers and men drafted from their comfortable offices.

Most of Albania's very limited railroad network, all developed since World War II, was constructed by youth labor. As one official explained:

"We could probably construct roads and railways more efficiently and quickly with machinery, but that would involve importing the machinery, and in any case we form these labor brigades for ideological and political reasons, to give everybody an identity with manual labor."

Certainly, it is an interesting and unusual attempt at a classless society, and the Albanians are probably closer to it than any other European Communist state.

Thieu Stops Ky's Campaign Before It Starts

By Iver Peterson

SAIGON (NYT).—President Nguyen Van Thieu won the first round of his re-election bid last week when he knocked his rival and long-time enemy, Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky, out of the race before the campaign had even begun. And he did it a little more smoothly and a little more ruthlessly than his opponents or the American Embassy had expected.

The results of Round One are that President Thieu is on his way to an almost assured second term in the presidential palace, that the forces behind his only remaining rival, retired Gen. Duong Van (Big) Minh, are discouraged and a little sulky, and that the American Embassy is caught between feelings of relief in seeing their boy come out ahead and chagrin in realizing that their hopes of a fair and open election in South Vietnam are now dead.

As in almost any country at war, the power and guns belong to the president, and the Vietnamese president has used his power both cleverly and unabashedly. Although Mr. Thieu has not commented personally on his role in managing the elections, he has authorized his aides to explain his position bluntly.

"Why should I allow my enemies to put me out of office?" they quote him as saying.

Election Law

Hence the famous election law that proved to be Mr. Ky's undoing. Driven through the National Assembly by all the force of Mr. Thieu's power and patronage—plus, some say, some coin in the right palms—the law required each candidate to collect the endorsements of at least 40 members of the National Assembly or 100 signatures from among the country's 554 provincial council members.



President Thieu



Vice-President Ky

Mr. Ky and Gen. Minh decided between them that the general would look for his endorsements in the National Assembly, while the vice-president would seek support among the provincial councilors, whose constitutional role is supposed to be comparable to that of state legislators in the United States.

Gen. Minh had little trouble gathering 44 Assembly endorsements, but when Mr. Ky got out into the provinces around Saigon he discovered that some council members had already had their names enrolled on President Thieu's slate. The councilors claimed that they had been inveigled into signing blank papers later filled in, without their knowledge, to the effect that they endorsed President Thieu's ticket, and that these papers were then certified by Thieu-appointed province chiefs.

Some councilors called a press conference and protested, and 40 of them signed second endorsements for the vice-president. However, the election law appears almost to have been written to anticipate this problem. It states that an endorser cannot change his mind and that "in case a people's representative recommends more than one slate, his recommendations will be considered null and void."

Ky Files Papers

So Mr. Ky filed for his candidacy with 102 signatures, but the Supreme Court last week threw out the 40 that duplicated earlier endorsements of President Thieu—and threw out Mr. Ky's hopes along with them. He can appeal, but it will be to the same court; and unless President Thieu changes his mind, Mr. Ky will remain out of the race.

The vice-president has not commented publicly on the court's decision nor on his plans beyond the fruitless appeal. But his options for the near future are slim and his more distant prospects are gloomy.

In private conversations, he has referred to the possibility of Mr. Thieu's having him assassinated, and he recently declined to rule out the possibility of a coup d'état against the president.

These dark forebodings, however, are scoffed at by knowledgeable persons here. Mr. Thieu, they say, has no need for such dire methods against his vice-president, and the reins of power have been concentrated too well in his hands in the last four years to make a successful putsch likely.

Meanwhile, Gen. Minh and his camp are in a bind. The general would like Mr. Ky's support in the campaign. The vice-president, a former air vice-marshal, still retains influence with the South Vietnamese Air Force, and the general will need airplanes, jeeps and security guards if he is to conduct an active campaign.

Yet Gen. Minh has said repeatedly that he would drop out of the race if it became clear that it would be rigged, and his aides are now spreading the word that he has "crossed the line" in favor of pulling out and then "waiting for the fireworks."

As for the disappointment felt in the American Embassy, it verges on something like shock.

There has always been a sentimental streak in the embassy—perhaps owing to the endless moral arguments that have been used to defend U.S. policy here, and officials had hoped that Mr. Ky would run along with Gen. Minh in order to give the elections a favorable appearance to world opinion.

The president is aware of these reports, according to sources close to him, but is unmoved. He seems to think that if Big Minh drops out of the race, so much the better for his side, because nowadays what the Americans want and what world opinion expects do not have much to do with gaining power, or holding onto it, in Saigon.

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With Apollo 15, the Omega Speedmaster has completed its 4th landing on the moon, and its 43rd mission into space. Official equipment and inseparable friend of all American astronauts, the Speedmaster has checked their re-entry schedules, timed their coffee-breaks at the Mare Imbrium and possibly, on at least one occasion, saved their lives.

In 1965 NASA needed an astronaut's chronograph. They took ten production-line chronographs, and put them through hell. One watch survived; one watch was tough enough to go into space. The Omega Speedmaster.

This came as no surprise to Omega, since for years their job has been supplying science with the timekeeping instruments it needs; building recorders and watches for the 20th century adventurers who are widening the world's horizons - in space, in the air, on earth and below the seas.

Like Operation Janus. In September 1970, three divers lived and worked for eight days 750 ft below the Gulf of Ajaccio. Their watch? An Omega Seamaster 600, a chronograph designed and built for professional divers.

Mach 2 accuracy

The age of supersonic civil flight is here, with incredible problems following in its slipstream. Once again, Omega play their part. On board the prototype Concordes is a navigational computer; its accuracy is checked by the Omegascope, an apparatus originally developed for sports timing. In addition, the various chronographs on board the two big birds are by Omega.



The Speedmaster visits the moon for the fourth time, on the wrist of an astronaut.

But the watch industry itself is developing as fast as aviation, with Omega leading the race to the watch of the future. One pointer: the Optoscope, a timer whose digital display is by a revolutionary crysto-liquid system. The Optoscope brings Omega close to solving that eternal dream of watchmakers; the watch with no moving parts.

The watch with a heart of quartz

Twenty years ago, at a time when the rest of the watch industry was virtually ignoring electronics, Omega created the Time Recorder; based on a quartz oscillator, it was a forerunner of the quartz watches of today. Watches like the Electroquartz, the most formidably accurate watch you can buy.

At its heart is a tiny quartz crystal, in a maze of complex, micro-miniaturised circuitry. It is accurate to within five seconds per month. Five seconds out of two-and-a-half million. And following the Electroquartz is the Megaquartz, now at the production engineering stage. The Megaquartz is accurate to one second a month.

That's space-age accuracy. Moon accuracy. Omega accuracy.

Ω OMEGA

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
AbbtL 7¾s96	3	101	101	101	
Abex Cp 8¾s77	94	102	100	101⅞	
AcmeMt 9⅞s90	40	109½	107⅞	108	—1
AddrMlt 9⅝s75	25	106	106	106	+¼
AirRed 3⅞s87	109	76⅜	73⅛	73½	—3¼
AlaPow 9s2000	13	107	105	107	+3
AlaPow 3⅛s72	9	98 11-16	98 11-16	98 11-16	
AlaPow 3⅛s84	3	60½	60½	60½	—¾
Alaska Int 6s96	107	95	90	91	—5½
Alexand 5½s96	19	99⅛	98	98	—1¼
AlleghL cv4s81	88	66	65	65	
AlleCh 2.20s91	37	77⅛	75⅜	75⅜	+⅜
AlliedCh 3½s78	72	82¼	81¼	82¼	
AlliedPd 7s84	17	74	73½	73½	—½
AlldSt cv4½s81	1	118½	118½	118½	
AlldSt cv4½s92	9	85	82	82	—5
AlldSup 5¾s87	169	62	58	59	—3¼
Alcoa 9s95	28	109⅞	109¼	109⅞	+1⅛
Alcoa 6s92	46	83⅛	77½	81¼	—¼
Alcoa cv5¼s91	554	84	82	83½	+1
Alcoa 4¼s82	24	78½	77½	77½	—½
Alcoa 3s79	17	71	70½	70¾	—1
AluCan 9½s95	21	107½	107¼	107½	+½
AluCan 4½s80	1	81½	81½	81½	—⅛
Amerce cv5s92	47	76	74	74	—2
AmrHes 6¾s76	303	84⅞	83½	84¼	+⅞
AmAirFilt 6s90	139	134	129	129	—5
AmAirlin 11s88	92	107¼	106½	107	
AmAirl 10⅞s88	67	105½	104⅞	105½	+½
AmAirlin 10s89	69	102½	102¼	102½	
AAirl cv5½s91	130	110	106	110	+4
AAirl cv4¼s92	455	78	75½	78	+1
Am Airl cv4s90	35	99½	97¼	99	+2
ABrand 8⅞s75	231	105½	104½	105	—⅜
ABrand 5⅞s92	30	82	80¼	82	+2
AmBdcst 5s93	653	105	101½	103	—3
AmCan 6s97	13	82⅛	82½	82½	
AmCyan 7⅜s	20	95	95	95	—½
ADist cv4⅞s86	55	68½	68	68½	+½
AmExpt 5¼s93	299	39¼	38⅛	38⅞	
AForPw 5s2030	14	52½	51⅜	51⅜	—⅝
AmFP 4.80s87	97	57½	56½	56¾	—¾
AHoist 5½s93	101	70	67¼	70	+1½
AHoist 4¾s92	52	81½	79¾	81½	+1½
AmInv 9⅛s76	276	102⅛	101	101½	—1⅛
AmInv 8¾s89	1	95	95	95	—½
AMtlClx 8½s96	15	105	101	105	+5
AMtlClx 7½s75	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	—2¼
ASmelt 4⅝s88	26	68	67	67	—3½
AmSug 5.30s93	19	70	69⅛	70	—⅛
ASug 5.30s93r	11	70⅛	70	70⅛	
AmT&T 8¾xw	1806	107¼	107	107¼	—¼
ATT 8.70s2002	670	106⅛	105½	105⅛	—¾
AT&T 7.75s77	348	103⅜	102⅝	103⅜	+⅝
AT&T 7s2001	782	91½	90⅜	91½	+½
AT&T 4⅜s85	299	73½	73¼	73⅜	+⅜
AT&T 4⅜s85r	5	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	
AT&T 3⅞s90	79	64	62⅝	64	+1⅛
AT&T 3⅜s73	200	94	93¼	93½	+⅛
AT&T 3¼s84	141	65	64	64⅛	+¼
AT&T 2⅞s87	8	57¼	57¼	57¼	—1
AT&T 2¾s75	114	85⅛	84⅝	84⅞	—½
AT&T 2¾s90	74	70⅜	69⅝	70	—⅜
AT&T 2¾s82	54	66⅛	65⅛	65½	+⅜
AT&T 2⅝s86	86	57⅞	55½	55⅝	+⅛
ATobInt fn5¼s	3	115¾	115¾	115¾	
AmTob 3¼s77	2	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	+¼
AMF In 4¼s81	165	83½	81¾	81¾	—½
Amfac 5¼s94	73	91	91	91	—5
Ampex 5½s94	157	65⅞	63	63	—2½
Anheusr 6s92	1	80	80	80	—2¾
AnnArbor 4s95	3	34	34	34	+½
ApcoOil 5¾s81	1	82	82	82	
ApcoOil cv5s88	81	88⅛	83	83¾	—5⅛
APL Cp 5¾s83	65	94¾	92½	92½	—½
AppalPow 9s75	9	105½	105½	105½	
AppalP 8⅝s75	64	104	103½	104	+½
ARASvc 4⅝s96	547	106¾	103½	105	—2
Ariz PS 8.50s75	6	103½	103½	103½	—½
ArlansDSt 6s94	261	51¼	49⅞	51	+1
ArlenRlty 5s86	25	75	74⅞	74⅞	—3⅛
Armco 8.70s95	20	102	102	102	—½
Armco 8.25s75	27	102	101¼	101¼	
Armour 5s84	15	69⅜	69⅛	69¼	+1⅛
Arhr cv4½s93	5	140	140	140	
ArmsRu 8⅝s96	55	100	97¼	100	—½
ArmR cv4½s87	25	80¾	80	80	—1½
AshlbOil 8.80s	8	105¼	105¼	105¼	+¼
AshlO cv4¾s93	121	74	72½	72½	—1
AssdDGd 7½s95	5	90	90	90	+1
AssoCo 9¼s90	140	102½	101	102⅝	+⅜
AssoCp 8¼s77	52	101½	101	101½	+1¼
AssoInv 7⅜s83	15	85⅛	84	85	+1
AssoInv 5¼s77	5	84¼	84¼	84¼	—⅜

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
AssoInv 4⅝s85	8	63	63	63	
AssoInv 4½s76	5	82½	82½	82½	+½
AscoInv 4⅞s84	13	61⅞	61¾	61¾	—2
AtchT&SF 4s95	65	60½	59	60¼	+¾
AtlCstL 4.95s88	15	72	71½	71½	—2
AtlCstL 4½s72	2	96 25-32	96 25-32	96 25-32	—1 7-32
AtlRch 8⅝s2000	115	106¾	105	106	—¾
AtlRich 7.70s	91	100	98½	98½	—½
AtlRich 7s76	183	100	99⅛	99½	—½
Atl Rich 5⅝s97	32	79¼	78	78⅛	—1⅞
ATO Inc 4⅜s87	46	51½	49	51½	+1½
Aurora 4⅜s80	21	75	74½	75	+⅛
AutoC cv4¾s81	123	111	99	102⅞	—9⅛
Avco Fin 11s90	85	106¾	105	106½	+1¼
AvcoFin 9¼s89	30	99½	98¼	99⅝	+⅞
Avco Cp 7½s93	164	73¼	72	72¼	+¼
Avco Cp 5½s93	286	61	58½	60½	+1½
AvcoFin 9½s90	18	96½	95	96½	+½
AvcoFin 8⅞s81	340	94¾	93½	94⅝	+⅝
AvcoFin 7⅝s89	32	82½	80	80	—2½
AvcoFin 6⅞s87	25	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	
Balt GE 8⅝s75	19	106¾	106¾	106¾	—⅝
Balt GE 8¼s74	18	103½	103¼	103¼	+½
B&O 11s77	28	110½	110½	110½	—½
B&O cv4½s10f	5	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	+⅞
B&O cv4½s10A	36	45½	44¼	44¾	—½
B&O 4¼s95	46	47½	46¼	47½	+¾
B&O 4s80	2	63¾	62¾	63¾	
BangP 8¼s94	1	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	+⅛
BangP 5¼s92	2	58	58	58	
Bk NY 6¼s94	56	110	109	109	
BaxLab 4⅞s90	142	104¾	104	104⅜	+⅜
BaxLab cv4s87	14	195	183⅛	183⅛	—9⅞
Beaumt 4¼s90	41	69⅞	69½	69⅞	+⅜
BectonD 5s89	80	84½	83¾	84	—½
BectonD 4¼s88	131	87	85	85	—1½
BeechA 4¾s93	350	55½	52	53	—4⅞
BelcoP 4⅞s88	285	58	53⅝	58	
Belden cv8s90	47	107	105	105⅞	—1⅝
BellTPa 8⅝s	36	105½	105	105½	+⅜
Bemis 6⅝s92	10	75	75	75	—1
Bendix 6⅝s92	32	87	86	87	+1
Benef 9⅝s75-78	102	105¾	104⅞	105¾	+1¼
BenefCo 8⅞s76	10	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	
BenefFin 5s77	10	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	
Berkey 5⅝s86	101	77	74	75	+½
Beth Stl 9s2000	96	109	107¼	108¾	+1
BethSt 5.40s92	5	76¾	76¾	76¾	—¼
BethStl 4½s90	33	67	67	67	
BethStl 3¼s80	3	71½	71½	71½	+½
BethStl 3s79	51	75⅝	74½	75⅛	+⅝
BigThre 5¾s90	20	105	105	105	—4
BobbieB 5½s81	35	69⅝	68	69⅝	—1⅝
BoisCas 10s75	210	104	103	103¾	+½
Borden 5⅜s97	35	78	78	78	+4⅞
BorgW 5½s92	30	79⅛	79	79⅛	+⅛
viBos&Me 6s70	121	36¼	37	37½	+⅛
viBosM 4½s70f	11	17	17	17	
Bran 5¾s86ww	13	59	59	59	—½
BdwyHa 6¼s96	15	100⅛	99⅛	99½	—1
BrkUnG 9¼s95	31	108	105½	108	+2
BrkUnG 6¼s92	5	79½	79½	79½	+⅝
BrkUnG 2⅞s75	12	81	81	81	+¾
Brwn Sh 6½s78	20	99	98¾	99	—½
Bruns cv4½s81	117	86½	86	86½	—¼
Budd cv5⅞s94	65	75¼	74½	74½	—¾
BudgIF 6s2010	29	52½	47¼	52⅛	—3½
BudgetInd 6s88	41	57½	57	57½	+1⅜
Bulova cv6s90	8	80½	80½	80½	—1
BurlNor 8⅝s96	104	100	99¼	99⅞	—½
Burl Ind 9s95	119	106	105	105½	+⅜
Burl In cv5s91	5	107	107	107	—1
Burroughs 9s75	128	105¼	104⅝	105⅝	+⅜
Burrghs 4⅝s94	371	99	97¾	99	
CanPac 4sperp	15	49¾	48½	48½	—1
CPac fn4perp	14	45	43⅛	43⅛	
CaroTT 5¾s88	36	102¼	100⅛	100⅛	—1⅝
CastlCke 5⅝s94	69	80	78	78	
CaterT 5.30s92	11	78½	77⅞	78½	+¼
CaterT 5⅛s86	17	79½	78	78	+¾
CaterTr 5s77	21	89½	89½	89½	—1
Celanese 4s90	153	86⅛	84	84	—3
CenHudG 5¾s78	41	94¼	94	94	—⅛
CenNYPw 3s74	2	88	88	88	
viCRRNJ 3¼s	251	29½	28½	29½	+½
CentTel 9¼s95	17	105½	105½	105½	
Cessna 3⅞s92	56	89	88	88⅛	—½
Chadbrn 6½s89	73	63¾	62	62⅝	+⅜
Champ 4½s84	5	114	114	114	—12
ChaseB 4⅞s93	110	95⅞	94	94	—1½
ChaseCo 6⅛s96	396	102½	101	102⅝	
ChaseTr 7⅞s78	287	99½	99	99½	—⅛
ChaseTr 6⅞s95	195	104	101½	104	+3½
ChaseTr 6⅝s90	6	185	185	185	—1
Chelsea 5¼s93	57	60	57	57½	—2½
Chemetrn 9s94	185	100¼	99	100	—1

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
ChmNY 5½s96	29	91½	91	91	—1½
ChesOh 4½s92	2	60½	60½	60½	
ChesOh 3½s96D	11	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	
ChesOh 3½s96E	8	55	55	55	+⅜
ChEIll 5s2054f	4	42	42	42	—15½
ChiGW 4½s38f	1	37	37	37	
ChiGW 4s88	4	44½	44½	44½	—1½
ChiI&L 4s83f	3	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	+3⅛
CMSP 5s2055f	126	27	24⅝	25	
CMSP 4½s19f	15	33	33	33	+⅞
CMSP 4½s44f	81	34¼	32	33⅞	+1⅜
CMSP 4s94	4	46½	44	46½	+3½
Ch&Wind 4⅞s82	1	73	73	73	—½
ChockF 4½s81	5	70½	70½	70½	+2½
ChrisCraft 6s89	58	60	59	60	
Chryslr 8⅞s95	137	100¾	100	100¾	+¼
Chryslr 8¾s75	181	103	101½	103	+1¼
ChrysFin 9s76	208	102¼	102¼	102¼	
ChryFin 7⅞s74	263	98	96½	97½	+¾
ChryFin 7⅝s86	724	75⅛	75	75⅛	
ChryOv fn5s88	1	65	65	65	
CIC Ind 11s75	36	105½	104½	105½	+1
CinG&E 2⅞s78	18	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	
CinG&E 2¾s75	59	84	83	84	—⅝
CinUnT 2⅝s74	2	88	88	88	+2
CIT Fin 6⅞s77	15	97⅞	97⅝	97⅝	—⅝
CIT Fin 4⅞s71	345	99½	99 3-16	99 3-16	
CitiesSvc 7s78	55	99¾	99¼	99¾	+½
CitSv 6⅝s99xw	26	86⅛	84½	86⅛	+2¼
CitieSvc 6½s97	10	81½	80⅝	80⅝	—1
CitiesSvc 3s77	18	81¾	81½	81½	—¼
CityInv 7½s90	904	128	119	122½	—2½
ClarkCre 8.80s	1	104	104	104	
CCC&SL 4½s77	53	22⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—2
CCC&SL 4s93	2	20	20	20	—2½
ClevElIll 9s75	114	107¾	106½	106⅞	—⅞
ClevElIll 8⅝s	35	107¾	106	106	—1¾
ClevElIll 8⅝s91	2	104¼	104¼	104¼	—1¼
ClevElIll 7⅝s90	6	96	96	96	
ClevElIll 3⅜s86	9	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	+3¼
ClevElIll 3s89	1	56	56	56	+1¾
CNA Finl 8⅛s95	129	108	99	99½	—⅜
CollAik 4⅜s97	3	219	219	219	—17½
CollinsR 4⅞s87	225	52¼	50½	51	
ColoF cv4⅞s77	5	89	88⅞	89	—5
ColuGas 9⅞s95	14	108½	107	107	+1
ColumGas 9s94	19	108⅛	107	108⅛	+1⅛
ColuGas 8¾s95	90	104⅛	103¾	103⅞	—⅛
ColuGas 8⅝s96	72	101½	101	101⅛	—⅛
ColuGas 5⅝s85	7	77⅞	77	77	+1¼
ColumGas 5s82	20	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	—1⅛
ColuGas 4⅞s83	25	76½	74½	75	—1¼
ColuGas 4⅝s81	22	78	77⅝	78	—1
ColuGas 4⅜s81	3	74	74	74	+½
ColuGas 3¾s80	2	74	74	74	+2
ColuGas 3⅝s77	1	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	
ColuGas 3s75A	7	84⅛	84	84	+½
ColuPict 5⅜s94	206	62	58	58	—4
ColuPict 4⅞s87	77	69	68	68	—½
ColuSOE 9s75	23	109	108½	109	+⅝
ColSOE 4⅞s87	5	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	—1⅞
ComICr 6⅞s77	72	95¼	93⅞	93⅞	—1⅜
ComlSol 4½s91	109	60	58	58	—1
ComEd 8¾s75	41	108	107⅛	107⅛	
ComwEd 8s75	203	104¼	102½	103	—1
ComEd 7¾s76	160	102⅞	102⅝	102½	—⅜
ComwEd 3s77	65	82	80⅝	81½	+⅝
ComwEd 3s78	4	74½	74½	74½	—3
ComOil 4½s92	64	66	66	66	+1½
ComptrSci 6s94	676	60¾	57	57¾	—4
ConMlg 6⅝s90	54	134	131	134	+3
KonnGMg 6s96	232	96	93	94¼	—1⅜
ConEdis 5s87	23	70½	69½	69½	—1
ConEdis 5s90	8	69½	69½	69½	+1½
ConEdis 4⅝s93	49	62	60¾	60⅞	+⅝
ConEdis 4⅝s91	10	62	61	62	+1
ConEd 4⅝s92V	51	59	58	58	—¼
ConE 4⅝s92W	50	60¾	60	60⅝	+⅝
ConEdis 4⅜s86	29	64⅞	62	62	—3
ConEdis 4s88	1	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	+⅛
ConEdis 3⅝s86	10	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	—⅛
ConEdis 3⅝s82	1	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	
ConEdis 3⅜s84	14	59⅝	59½	59½	—½
ConEdis 3⅜s85	5	58	57¾	58	+¼
ConEdis 3¼s81	12	67¾	67½	67¾	+¼
ConEdis 3s79	19	72	70	70	
ConEdis 2¾s72	33	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	—5-32
ConEdis 2¾s82	37	62⅝	60⅝	62⅛	+1⅜
ConEdis 2¾s77	30	77	76	76	—⅛
ConNGas 9s95	737	108¼	106½	107½	+½
ConNG 8⅝s96	56	102	101⅛	102	—¼

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
ConNG 8¼s94	5	103½	103½	103½	
ConNG 7⅝s94	60	98½	98	98¼	—1¾
ConNG 6⅜s92	13	83¾	83⅝	83¾	+2¼
ConNGas 5s82	7	80	79¼	80	+¼
ConNG 4⅝s86	70	72	72	72	
ConNG 4½s87	8	71½	71½	71½	
ConNG 4⅝s88	10	67	67	67	
ConNG 3⅝s76	9	84	84	84	—⅛
ConPw 8⅝s76	57	106½	106	106⅜	+⅜
CsngP 8⅝s2000	4	107½	107½	107½	
ConPw 7⅝s99	116	97⅛	96½	96½	—2
ConPw 6⅞s98	61	96	94	96	+1
ConPw 6⅝s98	10	86	86	86	
ConPw 5⅝s96	54	84	80	80	
ConPw 4⅝s89	38	72	69	72	+2
ConPw 4⅝s90	8	71¼	71	71	—⅝
ConPw 2⅝s75	36	84⅝	84¼	84⅝	—⅛
ContAirl 3½s92	118	57⅛	55	56⅛	—⅞
ContCan 8½s90	4	105	105	105	+1⅛
ContMtg 6¼s90	639	92½	90	90	—1
ContOil 7¼s99	30	97¾	96½	97¾	+⅛
Cont Tel 9⅞s75	136	105	104⅝	105	
ContDat 5⅝s87	5	70⅜	69	69	—1
CoopLab 7½s91	51	115	110	110	—3
CopwStl cv5s79	19	78	77	78	+1
Corn Pd 5⅝s92	11	81¼	81¼	81¼	
Corn Pd 4⅝s83	3	77	77	77	—1
Crane Co 7s93	17	78	78	78	—1½
Crane Cp 7s94	130	76½	75½	75½	
CraneCo 6½s92	10	79	77	77	—3¾
Crane cv5s93	102	92	89½	91½	+½
CredFin 9⅝s75	23	105½	105	105	
Crescnt 5¼s80	10	64⅝	64⅛	64⅞	+⅜
CrockNat 5⅝s96	184	93½	92	93	
CrowColl 6s92	73	63	61½	61½	—3½
Crucible 6⅞s92	12	73	72⅝	73	+1
Dana 7.30s96	20	91	91	91	
DanaCp 6s91	47	80¼	80¼	80¼	+¼
Dar In 7⅛s96	5	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	—2
DataPro 5⅝s87	180	59	56½	56½	—3¾
Dayco 6⅛s96	259	85⅛	82¼	82¾	—3
DaycoCp 6s94	77	74¼	71⅞	72	—2
DayPL 3s84	6	60	60	60	
DaytPL 2⅝s75	4	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	
DeereCo 4½s83	7	73⅛	73	73⅛	+⅛
DeereCo 3⅝s77	3	76½	76⅛	76½	—4½
DeereCr 8⅝s75	45	103	102⅝	103	
DelaL&W 1s73	45	77	77	77	+3
DLW 4s-6s2042	2	29¼	29¼	29¼	
DelMont 5¼s94	51	83½	83⅛	83	—1
D&RG 4½s2018	10	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	
DetEdis 9s99	81	108½	106⅝	108½	+½
DetEdis 8.15s	22	102	100	100	—2
Det Edis 8⅛s	225	100½	99	100¼	
DetEdis 7s74	167	99¼	99	99	—⅛
DetEd 6.40s98	5	86¼	85½	85½	—1
DetEdis 6s96	9	81⅛	81	81	
DetEd 3⅝s76	94	83½	82⅝	83¼	—½
DetEd 3¼s80	8	69½	68⅝	69½	—2
DetEd 2⅝s82	1	64	64	64	+1½
DiGlorg 5s93	107	98½	96⅞	98	
Dillngh 5½s94	118	70	67½	68	—2
Disney 4⅝s96	676	105	102	104⅝	+1⅞
Diver In 5⅜s93	30	59½	58⅝	58⅝	—1¼
Dous Airc 1s78	1	77	77	77	
Dow 8.90s2000	81	106½	105⅞	106	—½
Dow Ch 8.875s	12	106	105⅞	106	
DowCh 7.75s99	42	97½	97½	97½	+½
DowCh 6.70s98	2	85½	85½	85½	—1
DowCh 4.35s88	12	68½	68½	68½	+½
Dresser 9⅝s95	38	107½	105	105	—2⅞
Duplan 5⅝s94	151	81	77	78	—2¾
DuqLt 8⅝s2000	29	106½	106	106¼	
DuqsnLt 8¼s76	21	105½	105	105	+¼
DuqsnLt 2¾s77	8	79	78	79	+1
EastAirL 5s92	263	58	56	57½	+1½
EastAirL 4⅝s93	408	66	64½	61½	—8
EckerdJ 4⅝s88	16	190	181⅛	190	—3¼
EG&G 3⅝s87	115	73	71	72¼	+1⅞
ElPasoNG 8⅝s	116	115	112	114	
ElPasoNG 6s93	115	94	92½	93	—1⅛
Equl Gas 9s96	6	102½	101½	102½	
EquitLf 6⅝s90	487	100½	99½	100½	+1
EquityF 9⅛s90	193	93	91⅜	91⅜	—1¼
ErieRR 5s2020f	6	12	11½	12	+⅜
Erie cv4⅝s15f	63	23⅞	22⅝	22⅝	—⅝
Essexint 9⅛s75	20	104	103¼	103¼	—⅞
Esterine 6⅝s95	88	67	65	65	—½
EvansP 6⅝s94	185	111	108	110½	+½
Extendcre 6s89	21	97	95	95½	—1½

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Fair Ind 4⅝s92	108	50	48	48	—1¾
FamFin 9⅝s89	26	102⅛	101½	102⅛	+1½
FamFin 4⅝s90	80	60	59	59	—1
FarahMfg 5s94	88	106	105	106	—3½
Fedders 5s96	149	105½	103⅝	101½	+1
FedPac 5⅜s87	95	88⅝	78	78	—½
FedPapB 5s81	7	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	
FerroCp 5⅝s92	4	72¾	71½	71½	
Fibrbd 4⅝s93	92	95	94	95	+1
FstChiCp 6¼s78	140	92⅛	92	92	—2
FstMt 9s75-78	36	103½	103½	103½	
FstMtge 8¼s77	88	100⅛	100⅛	100½	+½
FstMtHa 6⅝s85	10	116	116	116	—7
FlaEFd 6¼s94	48	80	78½	78½	—1½
FlaECst 5s2011	19	77½	75⅜	75⅜	+⅜
FlaPLt 8⅛s75	260	104	101¼	103½	+⅜
FMC cv4¼s92	229	77¼	76⅛	77	—⅛
FoodFair 4s79	6	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	
Ford Mt 8⅝s76	151	105⅝	104	104½	+½
Ford Mt 8⅛s90	20	104⅛	104	104	—⅛
FordC 8⅝sApr	72	104	102¾	104	
FordCr 9⅝sNov	36	104⅛	103¾	104⅝	+1½
FordCrd 8⅝s75	78	105⅛	104½	105½	+½
FordCrd 8⅛s91	175	101	100	100	—¾
FordCrd 8⅝s76	133	103⅛	102½	103⅝	+½
FordCrd 6⅞s78	79	96⅞	95	96½	+¼
ForeDal 5½s80	2	118	118	118	
ForMcKes 6s94	110	88	86	88	+1
Fruehauf 6s87	41	77	76½	77	+½
Frueht 5¼s94	191	87	85½	85	—1
FruehFin 8.70s	72	102½	101½	102½	+⅛
FruehFin 7.50s	35	99	98½	99	+⅛
Fuqualn 7⅝s95	144	175	161½	162	—10
Fuqualnd 7s88	22	74	73	73	—1
GAC Cp 8⅞s94	601	61½	57	58	—2½
GAC FCr 12s77	480	103	101	102½	
GAC Fin 10¼s	257	100⅛	99	99½	—½
GAC Fin 9⅛s	149	100½	99	100½	+⅛
GenCig 5⅜s87	1	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	+⅛
GenElec 7½s96	321	99⅝	99	99¼	—¼
GenEl 5.30s92	85	79½	79⅜	79⅜	—⅛
GenElec 3½s76	79	87	86⅛	86⅛	—⅞
	27	104½	103⅛	103⅝	+
GnElCr 7⅛s78	72	99¾	98⅝	99⅛	—⅛
GenFds 8⅝s90	138	109½	108	108	
GenFds 8¼s75	27	107⅛	104½	106½	+½
GenHos 6s90f	10	54	53½	53½	—1½
GenInst cv5s93	84	61½	60	61	+1
GenInst 4¼s85	14	81	80	81	+1
GenMill 8⅞s95	85	104⅛	104	104	—2⅞
GMotAc 8¾s77	176	107¼	105¼	106⅞	—⅝
GnMotAcc 8s93	361	100½	99½	100⅛	+½
GMot Ac7¼s93	33	93½	92	93½	—½
GMotAc 6¼s88	181	84⅝	84	84¼	—1¼
GnMotAcc 5s77	137	88⅛	87⅛	88	—⅛
GnMotAcc 5s80	132	81	80	81	—1
GnMotAcc 5s81	66	81	80⅛	81	—1
GMotAc 4⅞s87	142	72	71¾	71⅝	—1½
GMotAc 4⅝s82	33	76½	75⅞	76	+⅜
GMotAc 4⅝s83	63	75⅛	74	74	—1
GMotAc 4⅝s86	96	71⅝	71½	71⅝	+
GMotAc 4¼s85	60	72	71	71	—½
GnMotAcc 4s79	106	78½	77¾	77¾	—½
GMotAc 3⅝s75	85	87½	86⅝	86⅝	—⅞
GMotAc 3½s72	133	98¾	98 1-32	98 1-16	+1-32
GMotCp 3¼s79	16	77⅝	77⅛	77⅞	—⅛
GenPU 10¼s74	52	108	106½	107½	—½
GenPU 10¼s80	118	109⅞	109⅛	109⅝	—¼
GTCal 9¾s2000	13	110⅞	110⅝	110¾	+½
GenT El 9⅝s91	44	111	111	111	
GenT El 8¾s76	50	105½	104¼	104¼	—1
GenT El 6⅛s91	51	80⅞	80⅛	80⅛	—⅛
GenTel cv5s92	154	82	80	80	—2
GenTel cv4s90	131	74	71½	72	—1
Genesco 9¼s75	35	104¼	103⅛	104	—¼
GaPac 5⅝s94	118	115¼	114	114	—1
GaPac 5¼s96	382	98⅛	97	98⅛	—2¼
GaPow 8⅞s2000	177	105⅛	104	104½	—¼
GldLew 4⅝s87	54	64	63	63	—⅝
GlenAldf 7⅝s85	986	69½	67½	67¾	—1⅛
GlenAlden 6s88	301	58¼	56	56⅛	—1⅛
Glidden 5½s83	4	78¼	78¼	78¼	
Goodrch 8¼s94	2	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	—1⅜
Goodyear 8.60s	91	104	103½	104	+⅛
GordonJly 5s88	3	89	89	89	—1
Gould 9⅝s95	15	104	103	103	—2⅜
Grace cv4⅝s90	62	64⅝	63	63½	—1
Granl e 4⅝s94	364	61½	59⅛	59½	—2
Grant 4⅝s96	227	105⅛	104	104⅝	—⅜
GtNNek 4s91	46	85⅛	83	84	+1
GtNoRy 5s73	2	96	96	96	—⅜
GtNoRy 4⅛s76	10	83⅛	83½	83½	+⅜
GtNR 3⅛s2000	4	40⅛	40	40	—½
GtNRy 2⅝s82	40	58	58	58	
GtWstUnlf 6s87	5	71	71	71	
GrGiant 4⅝s92	1	76⅞	76⅛	76⅞	—2⅛
Greyhd 6¼s90	505	128	121	121	+2
Grolier 9⅝s91	69	102	101½	102	+½
Grolier 4⅝s87	10	69⅛	69	69	—½
Grum cv4¼s92	87	55	54	54	—1
GulfMO 5s56f	2	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	+⅛
GulfMO 4s44B	6	44⅛	43½	44⅛	+1¼
GulfOil 8⅝s95	50	106	105⅛	105⅛	—⅛
GlfResC 6¼s91	364	75⅛	74	74½	—½
GulfWind 6s88	303	64⅛	64¼	64½	—2
Glf&Wn 5½s93	390	66⅛	64	65⅝	+⅛
Glf&Wn 5¼s87	335	77	74	75	
GlfWst 5¼s87A	98	76	72½	72⅞	—2⅝
Hallibrt 7.95s95	5	99	99	99	
HamPap 1s94	46	81½	80⅛	81½	+⅛

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Harsco 5⅛s92	2	68½	68½	68½	—½
YartfdN 8⅛s96	10	102	102	102	+½
HarvyAl 9⅝s96	110	101½	100	101½	+½
HawaiiEl 9s74	6	105⅛	105	105	—½
HawEl 9s2000	2	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	
HellerW 9½s89	44	107	105	106	—1⅜
HellzrW 9½s91	20	102	101	101	—1½
HelmrchP 5s87	209	104½	102	102	—2
Heublen 5⅝s94	388	112	106	111¾	+1¾
HillsSok 5⅝s88	47	93⅞	91	93½	+⅜
HiltnHot 5⅝s95	113	97½	95½	95¾	—1⅞
HoernrWa 5s94	27	84⅛	81⅞	81⅞	—2⅝
HolidInn 9½xw	70	105¼	105	105	—⅜
Honywl 5.40s92	6	77	77	77	
Host Inl 5¼s94	33	105½	102⅞	102⅞	—3½
HouseFin 9s76	19	105⅜	104⅜	105⅜	+1⅛
HousFin 8¼s71	68	105	103	103½	—½
HouseFin 5s82	3	76½	76½	76½	—⅜
HousFin 4⅞s87	14	76½	76¼	76¼	—¼
HousFin 4⅝s77	51	85½	85⅛	85⅛	—⅜
HousFin 4⅝s84	8	70	70	70	—1½
Hous LP 5¼s85	488	112	110	110	—1½
HousNG 8.85s	5	102½	102½	102½	—½
Hoemer 4½s92	73	60	59½	60	
IllBell 7¾s2006	15	96½	96⅛	96⅛	—½
Ill BellT 2⅝s81	28	68⅛	66⅞	68¼	+1⅜
IndHead 5⅞s93	153	92	87⅛	89¼	—2⅝
IndMich 8¼s75	24	103⅛	101¼	103⅛	—½
IndMich 8s74	72	102½	102	102½	+1½
IndMich 6⅞s78	15	94⅛	94	94	—4⅝
IndstNtl 8⅛s96	85	99⅛	98½	99⅛	—⅜
InlandSt 8⅝s95	35	104¼	103½	103¼	—⅛
InlandSt 6⅝s92	10	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	+⅛
InlandSt 4⅝s87	5	68½	68½	68½	
IntHarv 8⅝s91	35	104	103⅝	103⅝	—⅛
IntHar 4.80s91	8	63⅛	63	63	—⅛
IntHarv 4⅝s88	4	64⅛	63⅛	63⅛	—⅛
IntHarC 8⅝s75	43	103⅛	102¼	103	—⅜
IntHarC 4⅝s81	56	74⅛	73	74⅛	+1⅛
IntHarC 4⅝s79	10	76	76	76	—1
IntMin cv4s91	150	59½	58⅛	58⅝	—⅜
IntNick 8.85s95	15	89	88	88	—1⅜
Int Pap 8.85s95	19	109	109	109	
In Silv cv5s93	63	74	73⅛	73⅛	—½
IntTT 8.30s75	45	103	102½	103	+½
IntTT 4.90s87	20	72¼	71½	71½	—3½
InterStr cv4s92	96	52	51½	51½	—½
IpcoHosp 5¼s89	150	73¾	72	72	—1½
JerC PL 2⅞s76	40	81	80½	80½	—½
JimWalt 5⅝s91	77	106	103	103	—4
JonesLau 9⅝s95	251	96	94	96	+1
JonesLau 6⅝s94	78	68⅝	64	64	—3⅝
KaneMil 9½s90	39	92½	92	92	
KanCPL 2¾s76	10	80½	80	80½	
KaufBrd 6s95	273	124½	122	123⅛	—⅜
KayerR 8⅝s96	4	98	98	98	
Kennecot 7⅞s	38	98	97	98	
KerrMc 5⅝s92	252	106	103	104	—6½
KaystSt 7½s93	11	80½	80⅛	80⅛	—⅛
KimbCl 5⅝s91	2	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	
KimbCl 4⅝s86	5	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	
Krattco 6⅞s96	1	92	92	92	—1½
KresgeSS 5s95	239	165½	162	162	—1½
Kroger 8⅞s75	13	104	102½	102½	—4
viLSMS 3⅞s97f	11	20	19½	19½	—½
viLehVa 4½s74f	6	17½	17½	17½	+1⅛
viLehV 5sC03f	1	6	6	6	—2⅛
viLhV 4½sB03f	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
viLehVT 5s79f	3	15	15	15	
LibMcNL 5s89	27	68⅛	67⅛	67⅛	—¾
LiggMyer 6s92	99	83⅛	82	82	—1
Ling TV 5⅝s76	545	82	73	80½	+6½
LingTV 5s88	1021	41¾	44½	44½	—1
Litton 8⅝s76	285	101¼	100	101	—⅛
Litton cv3⅞s87	15	83⅝	83	83	
Lockhd 4⅝s76	37	69⅛	68	68	—7
Lockh cv4¼s92	3059	37¾	33½	35½	+2
Loews 6⅞s93	557	77⅝	75½	77	—¼
Lone SC 5⅝s93	91	112	108	108	—6
Lone SG 9⅝s95	53	110⅛	109¼	110½	
LongILt 8⅛s75	43	102	101⅛	101⅜	—1¼
Lorillrd 6⅝s93	8	74½	74⅛	74⅛	—⅞
Lorillrd 4⅞s86	27	71	68	71	+1
LousvGE 9⅛s	13	110½	110¼	110¼	—⅛
LouGE 4⅞s90	10	73	73	73	—½
LouNsh 7⅞s93	11	87	86½	84⅛	—3⅛
LouN 3⅝s2003	2	48¼	48¼	48¼	
La N 3⅝s2003F	5	42½	42½	42½	+1⅜
LouN 3⅝s2003I	6	38	32½	32½	
LuckySir 5s93	19	189¼	185	185	+1
LykY 7⅛s94old	1047	61	60	60	—⅝
Lyk 7⅛s94new	56	61½	60⅝	61½	
MacDonld 6s87	22	65	61	65	
MackF 9⅝s91	89	100½	99½	99¼	—1¼
MackF 9⅝s90	66	99⅛	97½	99⅛	+⅜
MackF 8⅛s77	106	99	98	99	+½
MackT 5⅛s81	13	71½	71½	71½	
MacyCr 7⅝s77	46	98	97	97	—1½
MacyCr 4⅝s81	1	74	74	74	+½
Macy cv5s92	28	118½	117⅞	118	
Macy cv4¼s90	1	140	140	140	—5
MadSqG 6⅝s87	35	77⅛	77	77	—⅛
MeYnkP 9.10s	117	105	104	104⅛	—⅝
MeYnkP 8⅝s	9	99	99	99	—2
MeYnk 7⅝s76	40	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	—1⅝

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
MAPCO 11s75	40	109	108	109	
MaraOil 4⅝s87	1	71½	71½	71½	+1
Marcor 6⅛s88	150	81½	80¼	81⅛	+¼
Marcor 5s96	457	102	99½	100⅝	—⅝
MartMar 6s94	172	88⅛	84	84	—4
MdCup 5⅛s94	40	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	—5⅝
Masco 5⅝s94	53	122	119	119	—3
MesaMu 6⅝s90	73	112½	110	112	+1
MayDStCr 9s89	23	106	103½	105	+1½
MayDCr 8⅝s76	38	105	104	104	—1
MaySReal 5s77	6	89	87½	89	+2
McCror 10⅝s85	45	100½	98	98	—3
McCror 7½s94	77	74	71½	71½	—2
McCrer 6⅝s92	11	100	99⅛	99⅛	—6½
McCror 5⅝s76	6	81	80	80	—1
McCrory 5s81	4	65	64⅛	64½	—¼
McDonD 4⅝s91	581	81⅞	75⅞	78½	—7
McGrEd 7⅝s96	7	98⅛	98	98	
McGHill 3⅞s92	121	63	61⅛	63	+1¾
MeadCp 8⅝s95	15	101	101	101	
Medusa 5⅝s88	54	114½	113⅝	114½	—2⅛
MelvSho 4⅝s96	10	107	107	107	—3
Memorx 5⅝s90	813	56½	50⅞	56⅛	+5⅝
MercanSt 8.70s	40	101½	101¼	101¼	—2½
MGM 5s93	274	60⅞	59⅝	59⅝	—⅞
MetEdis 2⅞s74	10	86½	86½	86½	+¼
MichB 7⅞s2011	383	97⅛	96	96⅛	+⅝
MilesLab 6⅝s92	50	80	80	80	
MilesLab 5⅛s94	24	93½	93⅛	93⅛	—⅛
MoisStL 6s85	3	72½	72½	72½	—⅛
MissRiv 9⅝s90	52	107½	105⅝	105⅝	—1¼
MKT Inc5½s33f	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—½
MKanT 4½s78	3	54	54	54	+2
MoKanT 4s90	7	40¼	40¼	40¼	+1¼
MoPac 5s2045f	277	49⅛	48⅞	49½	—¼
MoP 4¾s2020f	6	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	—1⅞
MoP 4⅝s2030f	135	48⅛	47⅛	48⅛	
MoPac 4¼s80	22	53¼	53⅛	53⅛	+⅛
MoPa 4⅝s2005	22	48⅛	48	48⅛	—⅛
MohDat 5⅝s94	139	68	64⅛	64⅛	—1⅛
Mongrm 10⅛s	70	102⅛	101½	102⅛	+1¼
Monon 6s2007f	8	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	+1
Monsanto 9⅛s	8	107	106	107	+½
MontPw 8⅛s74	185	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	—⅛
MontWd 4⅝s80	75	73	73	73	
MtWdCr 9⅝s90	34	108	105⅛	108	
MtWdCr 9s89	9	104⅛	101	102	—2
MtWdCr 7⅝s88	27	90	90	90	—1
MtWdCr 6⅝s87	53	80	79⅛	80	—1⅛
MtWdCr 5⅝s81	10	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	—4⅝
MtWdCr 4⅞s80	6	77⅛	77	77	
Mony Mtg 7s90	192	111¼	109⅛	109⅛	—⅛
MorE 3⅛s2000	39	34	31⅛	33⅛	—⅛
MtSt TT 9s2010	104	108⅛	107	107	—1½
MSL cv4⅝s84	479	71½	71⅛	71⅛	
Nabis 7⅝s2001	47	101	100	101	—1
NatBisc 4⅝s87	2	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	
Nat Cash 7.70s	27	98	98	98	—½
Nat Cash 6s89	409	93	90⅛	91⅛	
Nat Cash 5.60s	7	77	76⅛	77	+⅜
NatCash 4⅝s87	2	65	65	65	—⅛
NatCityL 5⅝s88	46	99⅛	96⅛	96⅛	—3
NatDairy 4⅝s92	12	89	89	89	+2⅛
NatDairy 3⅛s76	45	85	84	84	—⅜
Nat Dist 4⅝s92	39	73⅛	73	73	
NFuelG 8⅝s75	2	105	105	105	+2⅝
FstHome 4⅞s96	118	91	89⅛	89	—1⅛
Nat Ind 5⅝s88	56	59	57⅛	58	
Nat Lead 4⅝s88	5	46⅛	45⅛	45⅛	
Nat Steel 8s95	5	100	100	100	
NatSteel 3⅝s86	45	66⅛	66¼	66⅛	—⅜
NatSteel 3⅛s82	7	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	+⅛
Nat Tea 5s77	6	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	+⅛
NCNB 8.40s95	10	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	+⅝
Newbry 6⅛s94	29	96	94⅛	95	—1
NEngTT 8⅝s	94	106	104	105	—1
NEngTel 8.80s	443	107½	100⅛	107	+⅛
NEngTT 3s74	11	90⅛	90	90	
Newhall cv6s95	135	103½	100	100	—3½
NJ BellT 9.35s	63	113⅛	112¼	112½	+⅛
NJBel 7⅛s2011	186	92⅝	91⅛	92¼	—⅝
viNYCen 6s80f	41	20¼	19⅛	19⅞	+1⅜
viNYCen 6s90f	144	47	45	45	—⅜
viNYC 5s2013f	195	12½	11½	11¾	+¼
viNYC 4½s2013f	134	12⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
viNYCen 4s98f	82	12½	11½	11⅛	—⅛
viNYCH 3½s97f	28	24⅛	22⅛	24⅛	—⅛
viNYLS 3½s98f	14	14⅛	12⅝	12⅛	—⅛
viNYCL 3½s98r	10	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
viNYMC 3½s98f	10	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
viNYM 3½s98r	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
NYHar 4s43B	2	45	45	45	
NYL&W 4½s73	32	70	67½	67½	+⅝
NYLackW 4s73	35	70	68	69	+1
viNYNH 4½s22	57	4	4	4	—½
viNYNH 4s07	152	12¼	12	12	
NYS EG 8⅛s75	10	106½	106⅛	106½	
NYSus 4½s19f	5	57	57	57	+2
NYTel 9¼s2010	34	112	110¾	112	+1¼
NYTel 7⅛s2006	33	98⅛	97½	98⅛	+⅛
NYTelk4⅛s91	15	68⅛	68	68	+⅛
NYTel 4⅛s93	19	65	61½	65	+1½
NYTel 3⅝s96	9	53	51½	53	+2½
NYTel 3s81	7	66⅛	66½	66½	+1⅞
NYTel 2⅝s82	10	64	64	64	—1
NiagMP 4⅞s87	11	71⅛	71	71	—⅞
NiagMP 3⅛s83	8	64½	64⅛	64½	
NiagMP 2⅞s80	9	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	+2⅞
NL Ind 7½s95	73	94⅛	93⅛	93⅛	—⅞
Norf&Wn 4s96	4	58½	58½	58½	—⅜
NoAmPhil 4s97	216	63	60½	62¼	+1
NoARk 7.30s77	45	95⅛	95¼	95⅛	+1½
NorARk 4¼s91	129	70½	68⅛	68⅛	—⅝
NorIllG 8½s76	30	104⅛	104	104	
NorIaPS 8¼s75	16	104	103	104	+½
NorNG 9⅛s90	64	109	108½	108½	+½
NorNG 8⅛s74	39	103⅛	103½	103⅝	+½

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Nor Nat G 8s91	20	99	98⅝	99	
NorNG 4⅝s81	9	78	78	78	—1
NorNG 4⅝s77	11	85	85	85	—½
NorNG 4⅝s76	1	90	90	90	
NorNG 4⅜s84	5	73¼	73⅛	73¼	+⅛
NorNG 4⅝s82	10	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	—⅝
NorNG 3¼s74	1	92½	92½	92½	
NorPac 4s97	23	51⅝	51⅛	51⅛	
NorPac 4s97r	3	51⅝	51⅛	51⅛	
NorPac 3s2047	75	38⅛	36¼	36⅛	—⅝
NorStaP 8⅞s74	77	104	102	104	
NorStaP 4s88	5	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	+⅛
NorStaP 3⅝s75	25	85	85	85	+⅝
NorStaP 2⅝s79	3	71	71	71	
NSP Wis 4⅝s87	3	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	—½
Northrp 4⅝s87	72	64⅛	63⅛	64⅛	+¼
NwstInd 7⅛s94	66	80⅝	80	81	—1
NwnBell 7⅝s	127	98⅛	96⅛	98	—¼
NwnBell 3¼s96	1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
NwtMet 6s91	42	110½	108¼	110	
NortSirb 6s98	11	73	73	73	—⅝
OakElec 4⅝s87	29	31	30⅛	30½	—½
OccidnP 7½s96	1959	99	97	98⅝	+1⅛
Ogden Co 5s93	48	43	42⅛	42⅛	
Ohio Edis 3s74	10	91	90⅛	90⅛	—½
Ohio Ed 2⅞s80	30	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	—⅛
Ohio Ed 2⅝s75	1	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	+⅛
Ohio Pw 7⅛s76	10	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	—⅛
Okla G 4¼s93	3	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	
Oneida 5⅛s88	63	82	80⅛	80⅛	
Otis Elv 6⅝s95	128	101	100	101	
Outlet cv5⅝s86	10	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	—½
Owenl 7⅝s2001	70	99	97⅛	97⅛	—1
Owen Ill 4½s92	166	101⅛	101	101⅛	+
PacGE 8⅝s2002	158	107⅛	106⅛	106⅛	—⅝
PacGE 8s2003	379	99⅛	98⅛	99⅛	—⅛
Pac G&E 5s89	55	73⅛	71	73⅛	+1⅛
Pac G&E 5s91	53	73	72⅛	73	
Pac GE 4⅝s92	15	68	68	68	—1
Pac GE 4⅝s86	32	73	71⅛	73	+1
Pac GE 4½s90	24	72⅛	72	72⅛	+⅛
PGE 4⅝s95 JJ	48	64⅛	61⅛	61⅛	—⅛
PacGE 4⅝s94	13	62⅛	62	62	—⅛
Pac GE 4⅝s95	28	62	60⅝	60⅝	—⅛
Pac GE 3⅝s78	28	79	78	79	+⅛
Pac GE 3⅝s85	2	60	60	60	—1
Pac GE 3⅝s88	20	60	58	58	—1
PGE 3⅝s84 W	1	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	—⅛
Pac G&E 3s74	78	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	—⅛
Pac G&E 3s77	62	78⅛	77⅛	77⅛	—1
Pac G&E 3s79	21	73⅛	72⅛	72⅛	—⅛
Pac G&E 3s83	5	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	
Pac GE 2⅞s80	36	68¼	68⅛	68⅛	—⅛
Pac GE 2⅝s81	1	66	66	66	—1
PacGTran 8s90	18	97⅛	97	97	—1
PacNwBT 8⅝s	48	105⅛	104⅛	104⅛	—1
Pac SwA 6s87	26	67⅛	66⅛	67⅛	
PacT&T 9⅛s	80	110⅛	109½	110⅛	+⅛
PacT&T 8⅝s	184	105⅛	105	105⅛	+⅛
Pac T&T 8.65s	75	106⅛	104⅛	106⅛	+1
Pac T&T 7.80s	75	97⅛	96	97⅛	
PacT&T 4⅝s88	34	67⅛	66⅛	67⅛	—⅛
PacT&T 3⅝s81	5	71	71	71	
PacT&T 3⅛s78	20	80½	80⅛	80⅛	+⅛
PacT&T 2⅝s86	4	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	—⅛
PacT&T 2⅝s85	10	60	59⅛	59⅛	—⅛
PAA 11¼s86	453	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+⅛
PAA 11⅛s85	764	99	98⅛	99	+⅛
PAA cv 5¼s89	414	58⅛	56⅛	57⅛	—1⅛
PAA cv 4⅞s79	18	145	135	135	—7
QAA cv 4½s84	130	33⅛	31⅛	32⅛	+2
PAA cv 4⅝s86	656	50⅛	48⅛	49	—1
Paprcft 5⅝s94	56	130⅛	128	130	—3
viPennC 6⅝s93f	84	46⅛	45	45	—1
Pen Dix cv5s82	107	47⅛	47	47	—⅛
Penney 8⅝s95	25	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	+⅛
Penney 4⅝s93	1867	129⅛	125⅛	129⅛	+3
Penney 5⅝s87	35	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	—⅛
Penney 4⅝s84	2	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	
Penna Co 9s94	146	96	92	92⅛	—4
Pen PwLt 3s75	53	85	85	85	
viPa RR 4⅝s81f	130	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+⅛
viPa RR 4⅝s84f	84	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+1⅛
viPaRR 3⅛s85f	28	14	14	14	+⅛
Penz Un 9⅝s76	32	105½	104	104⅛	—1
PenzUn 8⅝s96	30	97½	96	97	—1
Penz Un 7½s88	51	89⅛	87	89⅛	+1
Penz Un 7⅝s88	19	87½	87⅛	87⅛	
PenzUn 5⅝s96	38	95⅛	93⅛	93⅛	—1
Peoria E 4s90f	3	30	30	30	+⅛
Per Mar 3⅝s80	5	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	
Phelps D 8.10s	45	101	100⅛	100⅛	
PhelpsD 7⅝s76	167	100⅛	99⅛	100⅛	
Phil BW 4⅛s77	3	31	31	31	
Phila El 9s95	90	109	107⅛	107⅛	—1
Phila El 8⅝s76	46	105⅛	104⅛	105⅛	+⅛
Phila El 8s75	18	103⅛	102⅛	103⅛	+⅛
Phila El 6⅛s93	46	88	85⅛	85⅛	—⅝
Phila El 6⅝s97	40	82	79⅛	80	—⅛
Phila El 4⅛s94	1	67	67	67	
Phila El 3⅝s88	17	63	62	63	+1
Phila El 3⅛s83	5	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	+1
Phila El 2⅝s71	24	99	99	99	+⅛
Phila El 2⅝s74	11	90	88⅛	88	+1
PhilMor cv6s94	18	229½	222	222	—7
Philip In 10s77	65	105	104	105	
PhilP 7⅝s2001	17	98½	97	98⅛	+1
Phil VH 5⅛s94	67	73	73	73	—⅛
Pllsby 4⅝s89	142	100½	99⅛	100⅛	—1
PionNG 9⅛s75	26	107	105	107	+2
Pit BLE 2⅝s96	1	55	55	55	—1
PCC&SL 5s75	19	25	23	23	—2

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 1)

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Owens-Corning Fiberglas Finance N.V.

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August 6, 1971

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SANDVIK

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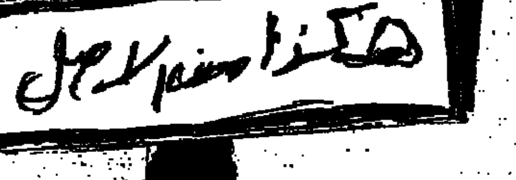
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9th August 1971



Eurobonds

Market Tries to Assess Monetary Uncertainties

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Aug. 8 (IHT).—A selling wave, described by some bankers as a blood bath, overcame the secondary market for dollar Eurobonds last week in the wake of panic that France was about to administer the *coup de grâce* to the beleaguered dollar.

By the end of the week, prices turned up. It appeared that the Bank of France's poorly understood directive to commercial banks restricting foreign exchange operations was a defensive measure to halt the inflow of unwanted foreign funds speculating on a revaluation of the franc.

It remains to be seen how the market interprets France's early repayment of $608.8 million to the International Monetary Fund—a move that Washington announced late Friday involving the purchase of $191 million of U.S. gold.

Gold, after all, is at the heart of last week's panic. The record-sized U.S. balance-of-payments deficit dwarfing the already depleted U.S. gold hoard throws into question Washington's ability to keep the dollar pegged to gold at the equivalent of $35 an ounce. The question appears to be whether it will be forced to devalue—entailing parity changes for virtually every other currency—or whether a number of Europeans and Japan will revalue their money against the dollar (a de facto devaluation of the dollar vis-à-vis only those currencies).

Last week's panic exposed how widespread the fears are that something is going to give in the international monetary system.

Straight dollar bonds trading at or over par last week were by far the exception. Volume Wednesday, the day the Bank of France's directive became public, was a record, dealers reported; that was topped by Thursday's turnover. Less than a handful of makers did business as usual, ready to complete a deal. The others were "in a meeting" or "too busy" to give quotes.

Some recent issues, priced at par, fared relatively well. The 9 percent Airlease bonds were quoted at 98-99 1/2 and the 8.5 percent notes at 98 1/2-99 1/2. Owens Corning's 9 percent was at 98-99 1/2. But Le Nickel's 9 percent, recently at 102, was down to 96 1/2-98.

Most dollar straights were off 2 1/2 to 3 points at midweek but by Friday the loss from the week-earlier level was cut to about 2.

Meanwhile, the new issue market set a record of its own with $105 million of straight dollar debt announced on Monday. Setting the tone for the rest of the market will be the split offering from General Motors—$40 million of 8 3/4 percent, 15-year bonds and $30 million of 8 1/4 percent 5-year notes. Terms and pricing will be set on Aug. 10.

The next day, TRW's $20 million, 15-year, 9 percent bonds will be priced and a discount from par is anticipated.

Also in the market until Aug. 11 is a $15 million, 15-year issue from the European Coal and Steel Community. The coupon is 7 3/4 percent and with an issue price of 98 1/2 it yields 7.9 percent to maturity—not very much considering what it costs triple-A-rated GM. The catch is that it offers a hedge against a dollar devaluation or Luxembourg franc revaluation. Although payment of interest and principal will be in dollars, the currency has been indexed to the present value of the franc—50 equals $1.

This means investors can take payment in dollars or the dollar equivalent of francs at that rate regardless of the actual rate (a 10 percent revaluation, for example, would put the rate about 45 to $1). Another boost to the issue is that it has Bank of Italy approval (which for balance-of-payments reasons has restricted foreign loans in Italy) and four Italian institutions have underwritten some two-thirds.

Elsewhere in the market, the (Continued on Page 10, Col. 6)

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week Aug. 1	Prior Week July 25	1970 Aug. 2
Commodity Index.....			118.8
*Currency in circ.....	$58,881,000	$58,682,000	$54,587,000
*Total loans..........	$82,969,000	$84,205,000	$81,438,000
Steel prod (tons).....	1,906,000	2,314,000	2,406,000
Auto production......			17,969
Daily oil prod (bbls)..	9,828,000	9,690,000	9,349,000
Freight car loadings..			518,069
*Elec Pwr. kw-hr.....	32,258,000	32,321,000	33,311,000
Business failures.....	179	177	206

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	†June	Prior Month	1970
Employed	79,478,000	78,961,000	79,382,000
Unemployed	5,490,000	5,217,000	4,669,000
	†May	Prior Month	1970
Industrial production..	167.3	166.2	169.0
*Personal income.....	$847,400,000	$841,400,000	$799,700,000
*Money supply.......	$228,900,000	$221,100,000	$209,200,000
Consmr's Price Index..	120.8	120.2	115.7
Constructn contracts..	141	161	110
*Mfrs. inventories.....	$99,325,000	$99,542,000	$97,635,000
*Exports	$3,782,000	$3,543,100	$3,655,100
*Imports	$3,987,600	$3,757,800	$3,360,700

*000 omitted †Figures subject to revision by source.
Commodity index, based on 1957-59=100 and the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1957-59=100. Imports and exports as well as employment are compiled by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

Confusion Over Business and Financial Outlook Buffets Financial Markets in Crosscurrents

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (NYT).—Financial markets continued to be buffeted by severe crosscurrents last week that pushed them in opposite directions as Wall Street's bearish mood seemed to shift to a state of confusion over the business and economic outlook.

Traders and investors had some good news to contemplate on the labor front with the settlements in the rail and steel wage negotiations and in the rosy glow of second-quarter corporate profits, but they had to digest some bad news as well in the inflation situation and in the worrisome international position of the dollar.

Moreover, worry abounded in Wall Street over upcoming readings on the health of the economy. And confidence was diminishing fast in business and investment circles over the administration's stewardship of economic policy.

In general, however, the mood in the economic community did not match the queasiness that now typifies business and investor sentiment.

Sharing Confidence

Economists are concerned, of course, about the nation's serious unemployment, inflation and payments troubles, but many of them seem to share the Nixon administration's professed confidence that the present difficulties will soon evaporate and that the economy will be throbbing strongly again in 1972.

The stock market, reacting to the abundance of adverse economic and business news, extended its recent downward course but much more moderately than in the preceding week. Some analysts thought the late steadiness and slower trading pace might have suggested that the market had reached an oversold condition.

Meanwhile, the bond market chose to ignore the unfavorable aspects of the latest developments and displayed a rather remarkable amount of strength. It apparently took heart from statements at mid-week that seemed to indicate the Nixon administration was moving away from its adamant stance against an incomes policy of some sort.

One of the most disheartening pieces of news during the week was the disclosure that the index of wholesale industrial prices, the key component of the over-all index, had jumped 0.7 of 1 percent last month—its sharpest rise in almost 15 years.

At the start of last week, the business and investment world was cheered by the agreements reached in the difficult steel and rail bargaining. But the enthusiasm was soon dampened by the disclosure that steel prices and rail rates would soon be moving upward and indications that interest rates might be headed higher.

On Monday, the Michigan Bank in Detroit, a $730 million institution and 88th largest bank in the country, lifted its prime rate to 6 1/2 percent from 6 percent. No others followed, but recent rounds of increases were also started by regional banks and several bankers indicated that the higher rate would soon become general—perhaps in a month or so—if their own costs of borrowed funds continue to inch upward.

After an erratic performance, the New York Stock Exchange closed the week generally lower in continued moderate trading.

There were 1,045 stocks that ended with losses and 591 that were higher.

All the leading averages were down for the fourth consecutive week. The Dow Jones industrial index fell 7.81 points to 850.16. The New York Times combined average declined 5.55 to 498.28. The Standard & Poor's 500-stock index retreated 1.33 to 94.25, and the New York Stock Exchange composite was off 0.75 to 52.06.

Trading on the Big Board dipped to 62.4 million shares from 62.9 million the week before.

The two most active issues on the New York Stock Exchange showed sizable losses last week.

International Telephone & Telegraph plummeted 5 7/8 points to 56 1/8 on a turnover of 1,099,700 shares. This followed an agreement with the Justice Department whereby the conglomerate would divest itself of several subsidiaries.

Amex and Over-Counter

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (NYT).—Concern over the lagging domestic economy and renewed pressure on the dollar in European markets helped weaken the majority of issues on the American Stock Exchange and on the over-the-counter market last week.

Despite the market's weakness there were few major price changes in either market, with most stock losses between a point or two.

The American Exchange's price index, which finished on Friday at 24.37, was down 0.25 point for the week. Turnover fell to 15,045,964 shares from 15,874,755 shares in the previous week.

The most actively traded issue on the Amex this week were the warrants of Loew's Theatres, which dipped 1/2 to 25 1/4 on a turnover of 458,500 shares.

In second place was Syntex, which dropped 3/4 to 59 5/8, with 279,600 shares changing hands.

The third most heavily traded issue were the new warrants of National General, which dropped 3/8 to 6 1/4 on a turnover of 282,100 shares.

The over-the-counter market also lost ground. The NASDAQ industrial price index reflected the trend and fell 1.85 points to 103.97.

Among the weaker groups in the counter market were the land-development companies. Stocks in this group came under pressure on reports that some analysts were questioning the accounting practices used by many companies in this category. Horizon Land lost 4 and the Rouse Company eased 5.

Some of the oil issues also lost ground. Hamilton Brothers Petroleum eased 3 while Trans Ocean Oil lost 2 7/8 points.

Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP) — Weekly Over the Counter Industrials giving the high, low and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc., are not actual transactions but are representative interdealer prices at which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup, markdown or commission.

	High	Low	Last	Net
AAI Corp	6¾	6½	6½—	¼
ABKCO Ind †	6	5¼	5½+	¼
ADA Financl †	6⅛	5	5 —	1⅛
AFA ProtSys .36	15	14	14 —	1
AIO Inc	7½	6⅜	7 —	½
AITS Inc	5⅞	5½	5½	
AMT Corp	7½	6¾	6⅞—	⅝
ARC Indust	3¼	3	3 —	⅛
ASG Indust	7⅛	6¼	6⅜+	⅛
ATO Inc pf.40	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
AVL Indust	5	5	5	
AVM Corp .15	10	9⅝	10 +	⅛
Aberle Indust	1½	1½	1½	
Abitibi Paper	7	6⅞	7	
Accelerators In	10⅝	8	9⅝+	1⅝
Ace Indust	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
AcmeElec .16	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Acushnet Proc .50	22¼	20⅝	21 —	¾
AdMar Research	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞—	¼
Addison Wesly .25	14⅞	14⅝	14½—	⅜
Adley Corp	3¾	3½	3½	
Advance Ross	10⅞	9	10¾+	1⅛
Advanced Comp Tech	1½	1⅜	1½+	⅛
Agro Systems	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
Aeroceanic Corp	6	4	6 +	1¼
After Six	9⅞	9¼	9½—	⅜
Air Indust	2⅜	2	2 —	⅛
AlaTennNGas .80	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞+	½
Albee Homes	3⅝	2⅞	3⅜+	⅛
Albertsinc .18g	12⅝	12½	12½—	⅛
Alcolac Inc †	5¾	4¾	5¾+	¾
AlconLabs .26	44	37½	40 —	1¾
Alden Elec&Imp	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛—	½
Alexand&Alexand .36	36⅞	35⅞	36¾+	1
AlexandBaldw .60	13¼	13	13⅛—	⅛
Algorex Data	10½	9⅞	10⅛+	⅛
Allco Land Dev	16¼	16⅛	16⅛—	½
Alltech Ind	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
AlleghenyBev †	6½	5¼	6⅛+	⅝
Allergan Pharm	28⅛	26½	26⅞—	1⅜
Allied Equities	3⅝	3	3⅛—	⅛
AlliedTeleph .24	18	17¼	17¾—	¼
Allied Therm 1.10	29½	29	29 —	¼
Allyn&Bacon	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝—	1⅛
Alodex Corp	10⅝	9½	9½—	¼
Aloe Creme Labs	2	1⅞	2	
Alphanum Pub Sys	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
Alpine Geophysic	3½	3	3 —	⅛
Amarex Inc	8⅞	7⅜	8½—	⅛
Am Beef Packers	9⅝	8¾	8¾—	⅛
Am Beverage	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Am Bioculture	11½	8⅝	9 —	2½
Am Biomedical	4⅝	4	4⅛+	⅛
AmBusnsPrd .16	15⅝	15¼	15⅝—	⅛
Am Consumer	10½	9½	9½—	1
Am Elect Labs	6⅜	5⅞	5⅞—	⅞
AmExpress 1.40	116½	106¼	108¾—	7¾
AmExpress pf2.30	116½	106½	109 —	7¼
AmExpr cv pf1.50	116½	106¼	108⅝—	7⅝
AmFinlCorp .08b	27	25⅞	26⅛—	¾
AmFinlLsg Svcs	13⅝	13¼	13¼—	¼
Am Furniture .28	8¼	8	8 —	⅛
AmGreetings .32	62	61⅞	61½+	½
Amint Developmt	9¾	9	9¼—	¼
Am Medicorp	20¼	17¼	18⅝—	1⅝
Am Micro Sys	37	32¼	37 +	4½
Am Music Strs	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
Am Nuclear	4½	3⅝	3⅝—	⅝
Am Rob&Plas .90	14½	14½	14½	
Am Telev&Comm	19⅝	17¼	19⅝+	2
AmWeld & Mfg	7¾	7⅜	7½—	¼
Anadite Inc	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Analog Devices	8⅞	8	8¼—	⅝
Andersen Labs	8¼	7½	7½—	½
Anderson Jacobson	6⅞	5⅞	6⅝	
Anheuser Busch .56	48⅞	45¼	46⅝—	2
Anixter Bros	7¼	6⅝	7¼+	¼
Anken Indust	7¾	6½	7½+	1⅛
ApplebaumFdMkt .28	21	19	19 —	2
AppliedPow pf1.12	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
Arco Indust	6	5½	5⅞+	⅜
Arden Mayfair	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
Arista Foods	3⅝	3½	3⅝—	⅛
ArkansasMoPow .36	14¼	13½	13½—	½
ArkansasWnGas .68	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞+	⅛
ArmstrongA J Co	7⅜	7¼	7⅜+	⅛
ArrowHart 1.30	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	⅜
ArtsHobby Pr	5	5	5	
Artiko Corp †	3½	3	3 —	¼
Arvida Corp	11½	10¾	10⅞—	½
Ascot Textile	3⅝	2⅝	3⅝+	1⅛
AssoCocoCoBtl .50	48½	46¼	47 +	¾
AsdTrkLinA .40	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛—	⅜
AtlantaGasLt 1	15¼	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
Automation Science	4⅝	4¼	4⅝+	⅛
Ayres&Co 1	23	22½	23 +	½
BCC Indust	8¼	7¾	7¾—	⅜
Baird Atomics	4⅛	3⅞	4 —	⅛
BaltPaint&Chm .20	9½	9	9⅝+	⅛
BancroftcvFd .15g	21	20½	21 +	½
Bandag Inc	63¼	53½	60¾—	1½
BangorHydEl 1.20	17	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
Bank Bldg&Equip †	22⅝	21⅛	21⅛—	⅞
BankAmrlty 1.25g	24⅝	24¼	24¼+	¼
Bankers Unit Mtg	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
Banta Geo .14g	11½	10⅝	10⅝—	¾
Barber Greene	8⅝	7⅞	8 —	⅜
Barden Corp	9¼	9	9 —	⅛
BarnesHind Pharm	38¼	36⅝	38¼+	¾
Barnett Mtg 1.52g	25¼	24½	25¼+	½
Barnett Mtg wt	7	6½	7 +	¼
Bassett Furn .60a	40⅜	39⅝	39½—	½
BaumritterCp .55	23½	22⅝	22⅝—	½
Baylass Mkts .60b	22½	21⅜	21⅝—	⅜
Bazar Inc .60	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛—	¼
Beeland Intl	4⅞	4¼	4¼—	⅝
Beeline Fsh .30	10⅞	9⅞	10⅛+	⅛
Begley Drug .40	9½	9⅛	9¼+	⅛
Bekins Co .40	13⅛	13	13⅛	
BelknapMfg .60g	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
Belmont Ind	4¼	4¼	4¼	
BergstrmPapA .40	17½	16⅛	17⅛+	⅜
BerkshireGas 1.42	23½	22½	22½	
Bernz O Matic	9⅝	8⅝	9½+	⅜
Betz Labs .32	52¼	51¼	51¼—	1
Bevis Indust	4⅞	4½	4½—	⅜
Bibb Mfg	8¼	7⅞	8 —	⅛
Big Drum .60	23	22⅝	23	
BillingsWnPaf .50	12	11½	11⅞—	⅜
BirdsSon 1.40	52	48	50 —	2
Bircher Corp	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜—	¼
BlackHillsP 2.12	34⅞	34⅜	34⅞—	¼
Blasius Ind	5	4⅜	4⅝—	⅜
BlueChipStamp .18g	14⅞	13⅝	13⅝—	⅞
Bluefd Supp .60	17½	16½	17½+	1
BobEvansFarm .40	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝—	½
Bogue Electric	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
Bonanza Intl	5⅞	5⅞	5⅜—	⅜
BoozAllenH .09g	12½	12	12½	
BradenInd .20	6	6	6	
Brencolnc .80	36⅝	36	36⅛+	⅝
Brentwood Ind	6	5½	6 +	¼
Brennahen Computer	3	2⅞	2⅞	
Brinkine .30g	65¼	63¼	65¼+	2¼

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Bristol Brass	7¾	7½	7⅝+	⅛
BrockITGas 2.24	30¼	30	30 —	¼
BrooksScanlon .30	20½	18⅝	18⅝—	1½
Brown Enterprise	3⅝	3¼	3⅛—	⅛
Browning Arms .50	16	13¾	15¼—	⅝
BrowngFerris .08	35⅛	32⅝	33⅝—	1¼
Brush Beryllium	20	17⅝	20 +	2⅛
BrynMawrGrp .50	19	17½	17¾—	1¼
Buckbee Mears .20	14⅞	14¼	14⅛—	⅝
Buckeye Int .15g	10	9½	10 +	⅛
Bunnington Corp	7¼	6½	7 —	¼
Burmup&Sims	25⅛	24¼	24½+	¼
Butler Mfg .70	27½	27¼	27¼—	¼
Butler Nat Corp	6⅞	6½	6½—	⅜
RS Design Assoc	13	12½	12⅝—	½
CabotCabot Forbes	22⅝	22	22 —	⅝
Cagles Inc	9¼	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
Calbiochem	15⅝	13⅝	15⅝+	1½
CalPacUtil 1.12	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜—	⅛
CalWatSvc 1.70	26	25⅝	25⅝—	⅜
Calvert Explor	6	5¾	5½	
CambridgeFd .02g	1	4⅛	4⅛—	⅜
Cambridge Nuclear	5⅝	5⅜	5½	
CameronBrown 1.79g	30⅝	29¼	29½—	⅞
Cameron Bwn wt	7	6½	6⅛—	⅜
Camin Labs	3¾	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
CampbellTaggart 1	33½	32	33½—	⅛
Campus Casuals †	4⅞	4⅛	4½—	¼
CannonMills 3.60a	92	84	87 —	5
CannonMillsB 3.60a	88	84	85 —	3
Canrad Prec Ind	7⅛	6	6⅛—	1½
CapitalFilm Lbs	2	1⅝	2	
CapitalMtgIn 1.02g	26¼	25⅝	26 +	⅝
CapitSwst .05g	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	½
CapitolFds .06g	5¾	5½	5½—	¼
Capitol Int Airw	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
Captech Inc	3⅛	3	3	
Care Corp	3¼	3	3 —	¼
Carhart Photo	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
Carolina Carib	3⅝	3¼	3½	
CarolinaFght .36	12⅞	11⅝	12⅝+	1¼
Carte Blanche	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	¼
Carter Group †	21¼	20¾	20¾—	½
CascadeCp .20	8⅛	7½	7⅝—	½
CascadeNatGas .72	10⅝	10⅛	10¼—	½
Castlewood Int	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Cencor Inc	18	17⅛	17⅞+	⅛
Centex Corp	27⅝	24	25⅝—	1¼
CentVIPSvc 1.20	16⅝	16½	16½—	⅛
Century Convalescent	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
Century Labs	17½	14⅝	16⅞+	1½
ChampionProd .20s	20	19¼	19¾+	½
ChanceAB Co 1	28⅞	27¾	27⅝—	1¼
Chanco Medical Ind	9¼	9	9 —	⅛
Channel Cos 2	26½	24⅝	26½+	¾
CharlesRivBds Labs	35¼	32½	35 +	1¼
Charnita Inc	7⅝	2¾	2⅝—	⅛
Charter Co .10g	37	34½	35¼—	3⅝
Charter Oil Ltd	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	¼
Chemical Lesmn .50	12¾	11½	12½+	1
Chesapeakelnd †	5¾	5⅜	5⅜—	⅜
Chesapeake Instr	6¾	6½	6½—	⅛
ChesapeakeUt .85	16⅝	16½	16½—	¼
ChiBdge&Ir 1.40a	108½	105	106½—	1½
Chilton Co .12g	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	¼
ChristanSec 2.50g	124	123	124 +	½
Christn Sec pf 7	99	97	98 +	1
CitznsSouCap .30g	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
CitznsSouCp 1.40b	36⅝	36¼	36⅛	
CitizensSoRIt 1.28g	30	28½	29 —	⅞
Citizens Mtg .98g	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝+	⅞
CitizensUtA †	28⅛	27¾	27⅝—	⅜
CitznsUtB 1.32	26¼	25⅝	25⅝—	1¼
ClarkJLMfg .72	23	22¼	22½—	½
Clasco Inc	1½	1⅜	1⅛+	⅛
Class Intl s	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
Clausing Corp	6⅝	6¼	6¼—	¼
Cleary Petrol	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
ClevTrRln wt	4⅝	3⅝	4⅛+	¼
Clevepak Corp	24¾	24⅝	24⅝+	⅜
Clinton Oil	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Clow Corp .68	21¼	20	20¼	
CoBuild Cos	14½	10⅛	11¼—	2⅝
Coachmen Ind	17⅞	15⅛	16⅝—	½
CocaBtlgLA .30	46⅝	45¼	45¼—	½
Cogar Corp	24	22¼	22⅝—	1
Cognitronics	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛—	⅜
Coleman Sys	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
CollinsFood Intl	17	15⅝	15⅝—	¾
Columbus Mills	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅝
Commerce Capital †	6½	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
CommCircHouse .40	37¼	37⅛	37¼+	¼
ComlShear .50	17⅛	17	17 —	½
Comwlth Gas .40g	12¼	12¼	12¼	
ComwlthNG 1.50	27⅛	27	27	
ComwlthTelPa 1.10	25¼	24½	24½—	⅜
Communicat Prop	8⅞	8⅜	8⅝—	⅛
Commun Psychiatric	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	¼
Components Cp Am	4¾	4⅛	4⅛	
Compugraphic Corp	11½	10⅝	11	
Computer Commun	7½	7	7⅛—	⅝
Computer Consoles	6⅞	6⅜	6¾	
ComputerDiode A	4⅝	3½	4⅝—	½
Computer Image	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Computinstal .10g	4½	4⅜	4½—	⅛
Computer Microtch	2⅛	1¾	2⅛+	⅜
Computer Technology	6⅞	6	6 —	⅜
Computer Terminal	6¼	5¾	6¼+	⅛
Computer Usage	8⅛	7¾	7⅞—	⅜
Comress Inc	2⅝	2½	2⅛	
ConAgra .50b	16⅜	16	16 —	⅜
ConnNatGas 2.40	35⅞	35½	35½—	¼
Consol Papers 1	19¼	19	19	
ConsRockProd 1.20	26½	26	26	
Consyne Corp	14	12¼	12¼—	1⅝
Contest Ind	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	½
ContlCapital †	6¾	6⅛	6⅝+	½
Cont Care Center	4⅝	4¼	4¼—	⅛
Cont Investment	9⅞	8½	9⅝+	½
Conoran Corp	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
Convalarium Amer	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	
Convenient Ind Am	5¾	5⅜	5⅝—	⅛
Conwed Corp	8½	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
Cook Chem .35	10	9½	9½—	½
Corenco Corp 2a	33¾	30⅝	33¼+	1½
Cornellys Co	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	
Corporation S	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
Cosmetic Yours	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	¼
Cousins Prop .14	26⅝	25¼	25¼—	1¼
Cradd Terry .64b	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
Crawford Co .30g	16	15	15 —	1
Crawford Corp	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
Cross Co .50	29⅜	29	29⅝+	⅛
Crown Crafts	6¼	5⅝	6⅛+	½
Crutcher Resrcs	7⅝	7	7⅛	
CullumCos .24	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	½
Curtis Noll .40	14	13⅝	14	
Cypress Commun	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛+	¼
DEI Indust	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Demson Oil	7	6½	6⅞+	¼
Danalab Inc	6½	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
Danac RealEst 3	23	22½	23 +	½
DanlyMach .25g	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	⅜
Dart Drug .20	35¼	33¾	33¼—	1½
Desa Corp	5½	5⅛	5¼+	⅛
Data Automation	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
Data Design Lab	3¼	3¼	3⅛	
Data General	45	42⅝	43¾—	1¼
Data 100 Corp	8½	6⅝	7⅞+	⅝
Data Packaging	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
Data Technology	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝+	½
Datatron Process	1½	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
Datronic Rental	2¼	2¼	2¼	

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Davis Food Svc	8⅛	7½	8 +	¼
DaytonMalliron 1a	18	18	18	
DeLuxeChkPr .70	42¾	42	42½+	½
Doen Foods 1	19½	19⅜	19½+	½
Decorat Ind .16	11	10⅝	11 +	½
DeKalb Agrsrch .20	53½	47¼	47⅝—	4
Delhi Int Oil	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
DenvRIEst .60a	8⅞	8¼	8¼—	⅜
Designatronic 2	1⅜	1	1⅛—	¼
Detrex Chem .20	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
DetCanTun 1.30	15½	14½	15⅛—	⅛
DetIntBdg 1.40a	23¼	23	23 —	¼
DeweyElectronics s	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞+	¼
Diagnostic Data	15⅝	14⅛	15⅛+	¾
DiamCrySalt .60	18⅝	18	18½—	¼
Diamond Lab .13g	22½	20½	22⅛+	⅛
Diam Shamrk pfE1.15	15⅝	15½	15½—	¼
DiAn Controls	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞—	⅜
DickeyClayMfg .72	17	15½	15½—	1½
Dickson Electron	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
DQIGITAL Appctn	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
Digitronics Cp	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
Diners Club	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
Disc Inc	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Diversitron	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
DixonCouc .40g	18¼	18½	18½—	¼
Decutel Corp	9⅝	7⅝	9⅝+	1¾
Domain Indust	10¾	10½	10½—	⅜
Donaldson Inc .60	18⅞	17¼	17½—	1
Donaldsn LufknJenrt	10¼	9⅝	10⅛+	¼
Donovan Cos .80	20⅝	18½	18½—	2
DoughtyBr .10a	11½	10¼	11½+	¼
Dow Jones 1	43	40⅝	41 —	2
Downe Commun	8⅝	7⅞	8¼—	⅜
Downtowner Cp	5⅞	4⅞	5⅛+	⅛
DoyleDaneBKERN .82	¾	21⅝	21¼+	⅛
Ducommon Inc 1	12	11⅛	11⅛—	⅜
DuncanEIB 1.40	23⅝	23½	23½—	½
Dunkin Donuts	13⅝	11⅞	12½—	1¼
Duplex Prod	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛+	⅛
Duriron Co .72	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛—	¼
Dynamic Instr	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞+	⅛
Dynascience Cp A	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
EDP Resources	8¾	7½	8⅝+	1
ESD Co .40	8	7¾	7¾—	½
EZ Painter	8⅝	8¼	8¼—	⅛
EagleCounty Devel	8	7⅝	7 —	1
EagleCountyDev wt	3⅝	2⅛	2⅝—	⅜
Early Calif Ind	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
Eastrn Shop Center	15	14	14⅛—	⅛
Eberline Instrum	4½	4	4 —	½
Eckrich Peter .40	35¼	34¼	35 —	⅛
Economics Lab .28	28¼	27¾	28⅛	
Educasting System	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
Educational Devel	6½	5⅞	5⅞—	⅝
Efficient Leasg	4⅛	3⅞	4 —	⅛
ElPaso Elec .80	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
Elba Systems	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
Elder Beerman .40	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
Electro Craft	2⅞	2¾	2⅞—	⅛
Electro Data	7¾	7½	7¾+	¼
Electro-Nite	5	4⅝	4⅝—	⅜
Electro Nucleon	15½	14⅞	15⅛+	⅜
Electromagnet Ind	5¼	4¾	4¾—	½
Electron Module	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Electrnzed Chem	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛—	¼
Elixir Ind	11¾	10⅞	10⅞—	⅞
ElizbtwnWat 1.80	28¼	28	28 —	¼
EmpireStsOil .50	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝—	½
Energy Conv Dev	25⅝	23⅝	24⅝	
Energy Resources	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
Entwistle Co	3½	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
Epsco Inc	4⅛	3¾	3⅞—	⅛
Equity Oil .40	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
Erie Techno Prod	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
Essex Systems	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
Evans Inc	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
EverestJenn .10g	15¼	14⅝	15¼+	⅛
Exchange Oil&Gas	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	¾
F&B Ceco Ind	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
FabricCentAm .08e	20¼	18⅝	20⅛+	⅝
FabriTek Inc	2½	2⅛	2½+	½
Family Dollar Str	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
Farinon Elec	29⅝	28	29⅝+	1⅝
Farmer Bros .24g	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛+	½
Farmhand Inc .40	8⅝	8	8 —	⅜
Fashion Tress	2	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
FashTwoTwenty .05g	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
Fifth Dimension	6¼	5½	5⅝—	⅛
Findlay WF	6½	6½	6½	
Fine Organics	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Fingerhut Corp	15	13¾	14⅛—	¾
FrstBostCp 3.50g	83½	75	78 —	5
First Fidelity	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
FirstGenResrcs †	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
FrstLincoln Fin	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	½
FirstMemRITr .77g	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝—	½
FrstMississ Cp	7¼	6½	6⅞—	⅜
FirstPennMtg .89g	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝+	⅞
FirstPennMtg un	27½	26	27½+	1½
FirstPennMtg wt	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛+	¼
FirstSuretyCp s	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
FirstWestn Fin	2¼	2	2 —	¼
FlexsteelInd .18g	14½	13⅝	14⅛+	⅝
Flickinger .50	17⅝	17¼	17⅛	
FloridaPubUt 1.20	25	24⅝	24⅝	
Florida Tel .52	22¼	21⅞	22⅛+	¼
Floyd Enterpr	11⅝	11⅛	11¼—	½
Food Fair Prop	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛+	⅛
Food Host USA 2	3⅝	3⅝	3½—	⅛
Forest Oil Corp	22¼	21⅝	21¾—	1
Formisil Corp	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
FtHoward Pap	37¼	35⅛	35⅝—	1
Foster Grant †	24⅝	23⅝	24 —	⅝
Fotomat Corp	5¼	4⅞	5¼+	⅛
FoxStanlyPho .50	27⅞	26⅝	26⅝—	1
Franklin Corp	5⅛	5¼	5⅛—	⅛
FranklinElec †	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
Fraser Mtg 1.80g	27¾	27½	27⅝+	⅛
Friendlyice .06	46¼	44⅞	45⅞—	¾
Frigitronics Inc	41	33⅛	40⅛+	6⅛
FrischsRestaurnt .60b	20⅝	20	20⅛+	⅛
FrysFoodStr .30g	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
Fuller HB Co .30	21	20⅝	20⅞+	⅛
FundofLtrs .09e	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
GREIT RITr 1.60	17¼	16¼	17⅛+	⅛
GRI Computer	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
GRT Corp	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
Galbrth Mtg 1.91g	26	25⅛	26 +	⅝
Gamma Process	2⅛	1⅝	1⅝—	½
Garfinckel .84	20	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
Gateway Transp .60	13½	13⅛	13⅛—	⅜
Gay Gibson	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
Geico Leasing	18⅝	16⅝	16⅞—	1⅝
Gelman Instrum	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
Gen Aircraft	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
Gen Automation	10⅝	9	9 —	1⅛
GenAutomotParts .36	22⅝	19½	20⅛—	2
Gen Binding	33⅝	32⅛	33⅛+	⅛
GenCapital Cp	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
GenCrudeOil .60	49	48⅛	48¼—	⅛
GenGrthPr .65g	25	21⅝	22⅛—	2⅞
GenHealth Svc	19	18⅛	18¼—	½
Gen Medical	27⅝	26⅝	27⅛+	⅛
GenShaleProd .60a	18⅝	18	18⅛—	⅛
GenTelCal pf 1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
GenRealEst .76	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
Gen Research	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	1
Gen Unit Group	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
GenericsCp Am	8⅛	6⅝	6⅞—	¼
Genovese Drug	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛

	High	Low	Last	Nc. Ch'ge
Geothermal Rearces	3⅛	3⅛	3½	
Geriatrics .05e	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝—	¼
Giant Food Prop	11½	10⅞	11⅝+	½
Giffen Ind	4¼	3½	4¼—	½
Gilbert Robinson	7⅛	6⅞	7	
GiIrdInst .12	12½	12	12 —	½
Glatfelter 1.60	23	22½	23 +	½
Gleason Wks .42	24⅝	23⅝	24¼+	¼
Global Development	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Glosser Br .10g	11¼	10⅞	11⅛—	⅛
Godfrey Co .80	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅜
Gold Medallion	5	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
Golden Cycle	15⅛	14½	15⅛+	½
Golden Flake .32e	10	10	10	
GoldenWest Fin	13⅝	12⅞	13⅝+	¼
Goodway Copy	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
GouldInvTr .18d	8¼	7½	8¼	
GovtEmplCp .40b	16⅝	16½	16½—	½
GovtEmployFinl .50	30⅛	30	30 —	¼
Graceinc .10g	33½	31½	30⅝—	2½
GrahamMfg .15g	6¾	6½	6⅝—	⅛
Grand Auto	19¾	18⅞	18⅞—	⅝
GrantAdv Int	1	2¼	2¼—	⅝
Graphic Control	10¼	9⅝	9⅞	
Graphic Science	25¼	22⅝	22⅝—	1⅝
GtAmMtgInv .91g	29¼	27	28⅝—	⅝
GtMarkwstn Pkg	4¼	3⅝	3⅝—	1
GtMidwest Cp	26	24⅝	24⅝—	1½
GtSouthwest Cp	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
GreenMt Pow 1.12	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅞
Grey Advring .50	14½	11⅝	14½+	2⅞
Griffiths Electrn	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
Griggs Equip	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
Grove Press	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
Grwthinll .15e	7⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	1⅛
Grumman Allied Ind	8¼	7½	7½—	¾
Guardian Care	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛—	½
Gulf Intrst .30	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	½
GyrodyneAm .30g	5⅝	5¼	5¼—	⅛
HON Ind .26a	17	16¼	16¼—	¾
Hallcrft Hom	33	31½	32⅝+	1½
HamiltonBro Petrol	35⅝	32	32½—	3
Hanover Shoe .55	11½	11½	11½	
HardeesFoodSys .16	10¼	9½	9⅝	
Hardwicke Cos	6	5⅛	6 +	⅝
Harper&Row Pub .40	14⅝	14	14 —	½
HarrellInt s	3⅛	3	3 —	¼
Hart Carter	5½	5	5 —	¼
Hasbro Ind	12¼	11½	12⅛+	⅝
Hathaway Instrum	6	5⅝	5⅞+	½
HausermanEF Co	8	7⅝	7⅝—	¼
Havatam Cigar .40	19⅝	16	17¼—	1⅝
HawthornFin .30g	13⅝	12⅛	13¼—	½
Health Ind	6	5¼	6 +	⅝
Health Tecna	3¼	2⅝	2⅝+	¼
Henredon Furn .60a	36	35⅝	36	
HerftJones †	14⅞	14¼	14¼—	⅝
Heritage Corp	2⅝	2¼	2¼—	⅛
Hers Apparel	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝—	½
Hershberger Expir	2¼	2	2 —	¼
Hessinc .45g	17⅝	16⅝	17 —	⅜
HesstonCp .30e	14	13½	13⅝—	½
Hexagon Lab	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
Hexcel Corp .20	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝+	⅜
HickokEl Inst	5½	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
Hickory Furn	8⅝	8¼	8¼—	⅜
Hidec Intl	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	¼
Higbee Co 1.40	20½	20	20 —	⅝
HinesEd Lumber 1	40½	35½	35½—	4½
Hodgeson Houses	4	4	4	
HollywdTurfClub 1g	50½	50	50 —	½
Holobeam Inc	11⅝	11	11⅛+	¼
Hoover Vo 1.40	55	53⅝	54⅝+	¾
Horizon Corp	32¼	30	30 —	1¼
Horizon Research	17⅝	16¼	16⅞+	⅛
HotelInvstrs 1.06g	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	
House of Rennie †	9	8⅝	8⅝—	½
Houston Oil&Min	11⅝	10⅝	11 —	⅜
HowardGibco Cp	9⅝	9	9 —	⅝
Howell Instrum	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
Howmedica Inc	26⅝	25¼	26 —	⅛
Hubinger Co 1	16¼	15	16¼+	1
Hock Mfg	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝+	⅛
HudPulp&Pap .40	25	25	25	
Hughes Supply	45⅝	44⅛	45⅝+	¼
Hurletron Inc	3½	3⅛	3½	
Hurst Perform	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛—	½
Hyatt Corp	24½	22½	22⅝—	1⅝
Hyatt Intl	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
Hydraulic Co 1.28	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛—	⅜
Hyster Co 1.20e	47	46½	46½—	¼
ICH Corp	9	8	8½+	¼
ISI Corp	2⅝	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
Illini Beef Pk	7½	7¼	7¼—	¼
Image System	9¼	7⅝	8 —	1
Indpls Wat 1.40	20½	20	20	
Industl Acoustic	7	5⅞	6¾+	½
IndtlNucl .04e	26¾	23⅝	23⅝—	3⅛
Indust Service	5½	5½	5½	
Informatic Inc	⅞	9¼	9⅛—	½
Inform Display	5¼	4⅞	4⅞—	⅜
Information Int	6	5	6	
Information Mach	5	4⅛	4¾	
Infrared Ind	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝—	¼
InlandCont 1.60	29	28¼	29	
Intercont Dynam	2⅝	2¼	2⅝+	¼
Interdata Inc	8	7½	7½—	½
Intermark Invest	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
IntermtnGs .20g	13⅝	12⅞	13⅝+	¾
IntAlumin .19g	20⅛	20	20 —	½
IntBnkWash .10g	7¼	7	7¼+	¼
IntBkWashA .12g	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	¼
IntBasic Economy	7⅛	6¾	6⅞—	⅛
Intl Computer	4	3¼	3⅝	
Int Leisure Cp	15½	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
Int MKULTIFDS	24½	23¼	24 +	½
Int System Cont	53¼	49½	51¾—	1½
Int Time Sharing	5⅝	5	5⅝—	⅛
InterprovPL .88	27¾	27¼	27½—	¼
Intertherm Inc	8	7½	8 +	⅛
Interway Corp	9⅝	8⅞	9½—	¼
Intext Corp †	7¼	6¾	7¼+	½
InventureCap .58g	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
Invest Cp Fla	18½	16⅝	16⅝—	⅞
Invest Growth	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	¼
Ionics Inc	12	10½	11¾+	¼
IowaSoUtl 1.64	27¾	26½	27 —	¾
IrwinRdinc .32	18⅞	18½	18⅝+	⅛
JacobsFL .05g	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
JacquinChas †	12½	12¼	12¼	
JamaicaWat&Ut †	3¼	3	3 —	¼
Jamesbury Cp .20	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	
Jet Air Freight	21⅝	21½	21½	
Jiffy Foods	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
Johnson EF	10¼	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
JoslynMfg&Sup 1.12	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞—	⅛
KMS Indus	9⅝	8¾	8⅞—	½
KPA Nuclear	1¼	1⅛	1¼+	⅛
Kaiser Steel	26⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	1⅛
KaiserStl pf1.46	17¼	16¼	17¼+	½
Kalvar Corp	23¾	22½	23¼+	¾
KamanCorpA †	13	12⅛	12⅝—	⅛
Kampgrounds Am	17⅛	14	14⅞—	2⅛
KansBeef Ind	5⅝	4⅞	5	
Kate Greenway	3⅛	2¾	2¾—	⅜
Kathol Petrolm	1⅜	1¼	1⅜+	⅛

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Kayex Corp	9½	9	9 —	½
Kavot Inc	7⅛	6½	7⅛+	⅛
Kaysam Corp	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝—	⅛
Kearney Tracker	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	¼
Kearney Natl	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
Keene Corp	10	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
Kellett Corp	2½	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
Kellwood Co .72	33⅝	31½	33 —	½
Kelly Svcs .50	27⅛	25⅝	26⅛—	1
Keuffel&Esser	12⅛	12¼	12¼	
Kewaunee Scien .80	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
Kay Pharmceutal	7	6⅛	6⅛—	½
Keyes Fibre .90	17⅝	16⅞	17⅛+	⅛
KeystoneCus Fd	9¼	8¾	8¾—	½
KeystPrtCmt .50g	14⅝	14½	14½—	⅛
King Int Corp	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛+	⅛
Kings Electron	3	2⅝	3	
Kirk Corp	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Knape&Vogt 1.20	40½	37½	40⅛+	½
KnudsenCp .90	22	21¼	21⅛—	⅜
Koss Electronics	5⅛	5	5⅛	
Kroy Ind	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Krueger WA .40	18	17½	17½—	½
Kuhlman Cp .40a	8½	8¼	8⅛	
LMF Corp .12g	22⅝	19⅝	21¼—	¼
LVO Cable	8	7	7⅛+	⅛
Laclede Steel	46	38	38 —	8
Ladd Petroleum	11⅞	10⅝	10⅝—	1⅛
LakeSupPw 1.44a	20¼	20¼	20¼—	¼
LambWeston .32	28	26	26⅝	
LancastrCol .30g	21¼	20⅝	20¾—	½
Lance Inc .84	39½	39	39¼—	¼
Land Resources	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛—	¼
Lane Co .50a	36⅝	35⅛	35½—	1¼
Lane Wood	8½	7⅝	7⅝—	¾
Larson Ind	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
LawterChem .52	36	35¼	35¼—	⅝
Leadville Corp	14¼	14	14 —	⅜
LeaspacCo .01r	14½	13¾	14 —	½
LeewayMotFr .40	28⅝	27¼	27½—	1⅛
LeggettPlatt .36	14⅞	16¼	16¼—	⅛
Lehigh Coal&Nav	1½	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
Leisure Group	6⅞	5⅞	5⅝—	⅝
Leisure Lodges 2	4⅝	4¼	4¼—	⅜
LewisBusForm .70	11⅝	10¼	11¼+	1
LiberlanIrOr .85g	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
Liberty Homes	25⅛	23¼	25⅛+	2⅛
Life Sciences	10½	8½	10⅝—	⅜
Lifestyle Co	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
LightolierInc .30	8¼	7¾	8	
Lin Broadcast	13⅝	12⅞	13⅝	
Lincoln T&T 1.40	32½	32	32 —	¼
LindbergCp .30	6¾	6¾	6¾	
LiquidTransp .30r	6⅛	5	6⅛+	1
Liquidonics Ind	4½	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
Little AD	12⅝	11⅝	12¼—	¼
Loblaw .40	7⅛	7¼	7¼	
LoctiteCorp .06g	31½	30⅛	31½+	⅜
Log Etronics	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
Logic Corp	12¾	11	12 +	1
LomasNettlFin .08g	16⅝	15⅛	15⅝—	⅜
Lomas NM 2.24g	35½	34⅝	35⅛+	¼
LoneStarBr .80a	12	11⅝	11⅞—	⅛
Longchamps Inc	5¼	4⅝	4⅝—	½
Longs DrugStr .40	45⅝	44⅝	44⅝—	½
LowesCo .22	68⅛	61¼	62 —	6½
LynchComSyg .40	19	18⅛	18⅛—	⅜
Lyntex	8⅝	8⅛	8¼+	⅛
M&T Mtgelnv un	16½	16¼	16¼—	¼
MTS Systems .10	10⅝	9⅛	9⅝—	⅜
MacDermidInc .40	29	28⅛	28⅛—	¾
MacMillBloe .40	24	23⅝	24 +	⅜
MadisonG&E 1	15	15	15	
MajorPool Eq	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
Major Realty	10⅛	9⅛	9⅝—	½
MallinckrlCh .80	91⅝	90¼	91 +	⅜
ManorCare Inc	6⅝	6¼	6¼—	⅛
MercusHerm .21g	8	7	7 —	1
Marion Corp	5½	4⅝	4⅝—	¾
MaritimeFruit Car	13½	11⅝	12⅞+	1¼
Mark Systems	3½	3¼	3⅛+	⅛
Marsh Supmkts .46	7⅞	7¼	7¼—	½
Martha Manning	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	¼
MartheWhiteFd .30	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
MartinBrower .15g	27⅞	25⅝	26⅝—	1
Mary Kay	20	18¾	19⅝+	½
MauiLd& Pineapple	9	8⅝	9	
McCormickCo .60a	61⅞	60	61⅝+	1½
McMoran Expl	6⅝	5⅝	6⅛+	⅝
McQuayPerfex .70	19	18⅝	18⅝—	¼
MedianMtgInv .22g	11½	11⅜	11½	
MedicHome Ent	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅜
Medical Analytics	11⅞	11	11 —	½
Medical Inv	6⅛	4½	4⅝—	1⅝
Medical Mtg 1.90g	26	25½	25⅝—	⅜
Medical Svcs	6½	6	6¼	
Medicenters Am	12⅛	11½	12⅛	
Medtronic	39⅞	39⅛	39½—	⅛
Meister Brau	4½	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
Mercantileind †	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
Merchantsinc .90	26⅞	25¼	25¼—	1½
MeridianInvDv 1.30g	19⅝	17⅞	18 —	½
Metalfab Inc	5⅝	5¼	5⅝+	⅛
Metalloro Proces	2⅛	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
Methode Electrn	4	3⅝	3¼+	⅜
MeyerFred .60b	31½	29⅞	29⅞—	1⅝
Microform Data	4⅞	4¼	4¼	
MidTexCom Sy	15⅞	15¼	15¼—	⅜
Midasintl .40	20¼	18½	19 —	⅜
Midland Capital	7⅛	6⅞	6¾—	¼
Midtex †	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
MidwstGasTr 1	21	20½	20½—	½
MillerBros Ind	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞—	½
MillerHerman .12g	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	1⅛
Millipore Cp .20	65	63	63⅛—	⅜
MinneapolisGs 2.15	35	34	35 +	1
Minnesota Fabric	28	24¼	24¾—	1
MissRivTran 1.08	14¼	14⅛	14⅝	
MissValleyGas 1	16¼	16½	16½—	¼
MissValStl .50	9⅞	9¼	9⅛—	⅜
Missouri Rsrch	2¼	2	2 —	¼
MissouriUt 1.20	18	17⅝	18 —	½
Mob Americana	9⅝	8½	8⅝—	⅞
MobGasSvc .84	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	
MobileWaste Cont	3	3	3	
Mogul Corp	24	20¼	23 —	1
MohawkRub 1b	24½	23¼	24 +	½
Monfort Colo	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛+	⅝
MonmthJockyClb .45a	11½	11¼	11½—	⅛
MonmouthRIEst .30g	8	8	8	
Monterey Life	11⅞	8⅝	10½+	1
MooreProd .32	8½	8¼	8⅝—	⅛
MooreSam .28	16½	15½	15⅝—	⅜
Morgan Adhesives	19¼	17⅞	18½+	⅜
MorlanPac .50	17¾	16	16⅝—	1⅛
Morrison Inc .40a	23½	22¾	22⅝—	¾
Morrison Knudsen	18¼	17⅛	17⅝—	¼
Mortgage Assoc	24¼	22¼	24 +	⅞
MtgInvWash .95g	14½	14	14⅛—	¼
M geTrAm wt	6¾	6⅛	6½+	⅛
Mosinee Cp .40	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
MotchMerryw Mch	6⅛	5	5 —	1¼
MotorClubAm .22	32⅞	30⅛	31⅛+	½
Moxie Monarch	5½	4⅝	5⅛+	⅝
Mueller Paul .30g	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝—	⅝

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
MurphyPac Marine	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
MutualRIEst .07g	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
NBT Corp .72	18	18	18	
NCC Industries	7¼	6⅞	6¾—	⅜
NMC Corp	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
Nardis Dall .20b	11½	10¼	10⅜—	¼
Narrag Cap	14⅝	13¾	14⅛+	¾
Nathwns Famous	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
NatCarRental .10g	8¼	7¼	7⅛—	½
Nat Computer Sys	6½	6	6 —	½
NatData Commun	11⅛	9⅝	9⅝+	½
NatEnvirmntl Ctl	3½	3⅝	3½	
Nat Equities	3	3⅝	3⅝—	1
NatGasOil .12g	10½	9⅝	10⅛—	½
NatHosp Corp	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
Na Liberty	37½	31⅛	34½—	2¾
NatMtgeFd .92g	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
Nat Patents	68	62½	63¼—	2½
NatSecRes .70g	8¼	7½	7½—	¾
NatShowm Svc	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
NatSilver Ind	6⅛	5⅝	6 +	⅛
Nat Student Mktg	2	2	2	
NatTape Dist	2⅝	2¼	2¼—	⅛
Nat Terminal .40g	14½	13½	13½—	¾
NatUtil&Ind .90	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
Neonexintl .05	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
Neuhoff Bro .22g	7⅞	7½	7½—	⅜
NewEngGE 1.20	17¼	16¾	17 —	¼
NewJrsyNatGas 1.12a	19⅝	18⅝	18⅞—	⅞
NicholsonFile 1.60	24	23⅝	24 +	¼
NielsenA .48	40½	40	40 —	½
NielsenB .48	40⅝	40½	40½	
Noel Industries	7	6⅝	6⅞—	⅛
FolandCo .64	32⅝	32	32 —	½
NoAmer Corp	1⅞	5½	5½—	⅛
NorthAm Resources	2⅝	2¼	2¼—	⅜
NorAtlantic Ind	4	3½	3½—	½
NorCaroNG .40g	14	13⅞	13⅞	
NorCentral Airl	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
NorEuropnOil .10g	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
NwstEngA 1a	36	35	35 —	1
NwstnNatGas .62	11⅝	11	11⅛—	½
NthwstnPS 1.50	21¾	21¼	21¼	
NowstSlPtCem 1b	22½	22¼	22½	
NoxellCp .38	33	32⅝	32⅝—	⅛
NuclearRes Assoc	9¼	8¼	8¼—	⅞
OEA Inc	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	
OakCliffS&L .40	21½	19⅝	19½—	1⅝
Oakridge Holdings	3	2⅞	2⅞	
OceanDrill&Exp .30	60	56⅝	57 —	2⅝
Ogilvy Mather .90	29½	28¼	29¼+	1
OhioArtCo .20	8⅝	8½	8½—	¼
OhioFerroAl .40g	17¼	16¼	16¼—	½
OilShale Cp	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
OilgearCo 1a	20	19	19 —	1
Olga Co .30e	8½	7⅝	8⅛+	⅜
Olsten Corp	4¼	4¼	4¼	
OlympiaBrew 1.60a	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	
OmahaNa .50g	23¼	23	23¼	
OpenRoad Ind	13⅝	12½	13⅝+	1¼
OpticalCoating Lab	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝+	¼
Optical Scanning	9⅞	9½	9⅞+	⅛
Optics Technology	5⅝	4¼	4⅝—	⅞
Orbanco Inc	16¼	14¼	14½—	1¾
Oregon Freeze Fd	5⅝	4⅞	4⅞—	½
Oregon Metalurg	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
OregonPrtCem .80a	15	14½	14⅝—	¼
Orion Indust	13⅞	13⅛	13⅝+	⅝
OrmontDrg Ch	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
OtterTailPw 1.40	21¾	21½	21¾+	⅜
OutdoorSpts Ind	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝—	½
OverseasNat Air	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	½
Oxy Catalyst	15¾	14½	15¾+	1⅛
Ozite Corp	13½	13	13 —	⅜
Pabs Brew .60g	59⅞	58⅝	59⅝+	¾
Pac&South Br	13½	12½	13⅛+	½
Pac Automatn Prod	8⅝	8½	8½	
PacCar&Fdy 1a	73	70	71 —	1½
PacGambRobin 1b	28⅛	26⅝	27⅛—	1
PacLumber .75g	34	32⅝	33⅝+	⅛
Pac Scientific	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
PacVeg Oil	18⅛	16⅝	16⅝—	1⅝
PackageMac †	18⅝	18¼	18⅛+	⅛
PakWell .50	19	18¼	18¼—	⅝
Pakco Cos	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
Pako Corp	13⅛	12	12 —	1⅛
PaloAltoSav Ln	26	23¼	25 —	⅝
Pan Ocean Oil	13¼	12½	12⅞—	⅜
Panacolor Inc	1¾	1⅝	1⅝—	1⅛
Panoll Oil	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛—	¼
Parker Drilling	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝+	¼
ParkviewGem .60	12⅛	12½	12⅝+	⅛
Parkwood Homes	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅝
Patrick Petrol	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	1⅛
Pauley Petrol	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
Pavelle Corp	14¼	13⅝	13¾—	½
PayLessDrg .30	23¼	21⅝	21⅝	
PayLessDrg nw .30g	28⅛	22	22 —	1½
Pay n PakStrs .15g	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝—	¼
Pay n Save .35	25⅞	24⅝	24⅝—	1
Payless Cash	25	24¼	24¼—	½
PeerlessMfg .06g	15	14¼	14¼—	¾
PeerlessTube .20a	21½	21	21 —	½
Penn Pacific	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
PennGasWat 1.30b	26⅝	25½	25⅝—	⅜
PennzOffhGas B	11⅝	10½	10½—	⅜
PepsiColaBWash .40	8¾	8½	8⅝+	¼
Permeator Corp	10	9½	9½—	½
PetersonH&H .50	56	55¼	55⅝	
Petro Dynamics	3	3	3	
Petro Lewis	6⅞	6¼	6⅝	
PetroliteCp 1.60a	47½	46½	47⅛+	1
PettiboneCp .60	14½	13½	13½—	⅞
Photon Inc	8¼	6⅞	8¼+	1⅛
Photosystem Inc	2⅛	2⅝	2⅝	
Physics Int	3⅝	3½	3½	
Piedmont Aviat	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
Pinehurst Corp	4½	4	4⅛+	⅛
Pinkertons .70	73½	71¾	72¾—	1¼
Pioneer Wstn	9⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅜
Pizza Hut	7⅝	6⅝	6⅞—	½
Plasticrete †	7⅝	7¼	7¼—	⅛
PollyBergen Co	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
Pope&Talbot .40	26½	24¼	25 —	1½
PopeilBros .30g	11½	11	11 —	¼
PorterHK †	21	21	21	
Possis Mach	8½	7⅞	7⅞—	⅝
Pott Indust .15g	22¼	21¾	21¾—	½
Precision Instr	11	9½	10½—	½
PremierMicr .15g	4	3⅝	3⅝—	¼
PresFirst Lady	4	3⅛	3⅛—	⅞
Prewayinc .70b	13	12⅝	12⅝—	¼
Prochemco Inc	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛+	⅜
Profess Golf	4½	4⅛	4⅞+	½
ProgrmProp Sys	4	3⅝	3⅞—	⅛
Progrmng & Syst	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Provincl House	6⅛	6	6	
Prudential Minerals	3⅛	2¾	2¾—	½
PubSvcNMex 1	21¼	20⅝	20⅞+	⅛
PubSvNoCar .80	11½	11⅝	11½	
Publishers Co	5½	5¼	5⅝	
Purepac Lab	16⅝	14½	15⅝—	⅞
Puritan Bennett	31½	31⅛	31⅛+	⅝
PutnamDuofd Cap	4½	4½	4½	
PutnamDuofInc 1.10a	15	15	15	
Qonaar .40	10¼	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
QualCourts Mot	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
QuasarMicro Sys	3⅝	2⅞	2⅝	

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
RT Systems	4½	4⅛	4½	
Radiant Ind	5⅛	4⅝	4⅞—	¼
Radiation Dyn	10⅛	9⅛	9⅝—	⅜
Radiation Intl	3½	3¼	3¼	
Ragen Precision	7⅝	6¼	7⅝+	1⅛
Rahall Commun	10	9⅞	10 +	¼
Ranchers Packing	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝—	⅛
RansbrgElCoat .50	22¼	20½	20½—	1½
Raven Indust	3⅞	3	3 —	⅞
Raychem Cp	85⅝	85	85 —	½
Ray Go Inc	6⅝	5¼	5¼—	1⅛
RaymondCp .20b	14	13	13 —	¼
Recognition Eq	14	12⅝	12¾—	1¼
RedOwlStrs 1	32	29½	29½—	3½
Redcor	5¼	4⅝	5 +	⅛
ReeceCp .68a	38	28⅝	30 +	1⅝
Regency Electron	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝+	1⅛
ReidProv Labs	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	
Reliablelnv †	13¼	12¼	12½—	½
RelianceUniv 1.40	33¼	30⅞	31⅞—	1⅞
RepubFinSvc 1.20	50¼	46⅝	48½—	2
Repub Gypsum	10⅛	9	9 —	1
Researchinc .20g	5¼	5	5 —	¼
Responsive Envir	5	4⅞	4⅞	
Reuter Inc	3½	3¼	3⅝—	⅛
Revell Inc	4⅛	3⅞	4 —	¼
Reynld&Reynld .4	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝—	1½
RiceFdMkts .10g	13¼	13	13 —	¼
RichsCo 1.45	58¼	56	56 —	2
RidderPublcat .32	23⅝	22⅝	23 +	⅛
RipleyCo .16	14⅝	14½	14½—	⅛
RivalMfg .80	17⅝	15	15½—	2⅛
RoadwayExp .40	52⅝	51	52⅝+	¼
Robbins&Myer .80	16	14	16 +	2
RobertsJohn .30g	10	9½	9½—	½
Robo Wash	3½	3¼	3½—	½
Rocket Rsrch	15¼	14½	14½—	¼
RockyMt NG	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Roselon Ind	7	6½	6⅝—	⅝
Rotronic s	9½	9½	9½	
Rouse Co	48¼	41	41½—	6⅝
Rowan Ind	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
RowsFurn 1a	40	39½	39½—	½
Royal Castle Sys	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
Ruddick Corp	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	½
RussellStover .80	37¼	36½	37¼+	¼
SCI Systems	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
SMC Invest .45g	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
SW Indust .30g	17	16¼	17 +	¼
Sadlier Inc	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
SafeFlight Inst	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
Safran Prinig	8½	8	8½+	¼
Saga Adminst	26	25⅛	25⅝—	¼
Samsonite .30	13⅛	13	13 —	⅛
SantaAnitaCon 2	51¾	51	51¼—	½
SaulRIEst .93g	18⅞	18½	18⅞+	⅜
SaundersLeasg .10	12⅝	12¼	12¼—	⅛
SavOnDrugs .25g	26¼	23¼	24 —	2
SavanahFdln 2a	56	50½	56	
Scan Data	10⅝	8⅝	10¼+	1⅝
Scantlin Electrn	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+	¼
Schieldahl	7¾	7½	7½	
Schott Indust	7¼	6⅛	6¼	
Scientific Comp	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Scope	16	11	12½—	3½
ScrippsHowBdcst 1.40	21¼	21¼	21¼	
Scripto Inc	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
Sea World	23	20½	20½—	2¼
SealedPower 1	25	24⅝	24⅝—	⅜
SearleGD pf.80	24	22⅝	23⅝—	¼
SeawayFood .20b	12¼	12	12¼+	¼
SeesCandy 1	36½	35½	35½—	1
Seismic Compta	8⅞	8¼	8⅝+	½
Seneca Foods	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
Sensitron	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Sensormatic	15½	14	15 +	1
Service Group	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
Servico Inc	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
SevenUpCo .80	70	63½	68¼+	5
Seversky Electro	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	¾
ShakespeareCo .20	9⅝	8¼	8¾—	⅝
Sharehldrs Cap	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
ShatterprfGl .50	14⅞	13⅝	13⅝—	1¼
ShelterCorp Am	19⅝	16⅞	17⅝—	1⅝
SherwoodDiv Svc	5⅝	5½	5½—	¼
ShopRite Foods	11½	11¼	11¼	
ShopRiteFd pf2.04	23½	23	23	
Shorewood Corp	15⅝	14¼	14¾+	⅛
Siliconix Inc	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛+	½
SilverKingMin †	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
Simon & Schuster	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞+	½
Small Busn Inv	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
SmithTransfer .60	26¾	25⅝	26⅝+	1
Smithfield Foods	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
Snap on Tools 1.10	63	61½	62 —	1
SonocoProds .80	46¼	45½	46¼+	¾
Soundscriber Cp	3	2⅝	2⅝—	⅜
Southn Airwys	4½	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
Southn Bakeries	3⅝	3¼	3¼—	¼
SouthnCalWat 1	15	15	15	
SouthnConnGs 2.44	31¾	31	31¼+	¾
SouthnIndust 1	17⅝	16⅛	16⅞—	½
SouthnNEngT 2.60	36⅛	36	36	
SouthlandCp .20	31¼	29⅞	29⅞—	2⅛
Sthwst Factories	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞—	¼
SthwstGasCp 1	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
SthwstGasProd .40g	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛—	¾
SthwstnEISv 1.04	17¼	17	17⅛	
SthwstnDrug .80	14½	14½	14¼—	¼
Sthwstn Resrch	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
Sovereign Cp	17	16⅞	16⅞—	½
Sovereign Ind	1	⅞	1	
Spacerays	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Spanginrd .12g	4¾	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
SpencerFds .25	11½	9⅞	11⅛+	1½
Sperti Drug	8	7¾	7¾—	¼
Spiral Metal	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
Springfld GasLt 1.24	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
StaRiteInd .60	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
Stanadyne 1.40	27½	26½	26½—	1
StdRegister 1	18¼	18	18 —	½
StanleyHomePds .90	33½	33	33 —	½
Steak n Shake	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
Steiber Ind	6½	6	6½+	⅜
SterlingStrs .25g	15⅞	15	15 —	⅞
Sterner Lighting	22	19½	20⅛—	⅛
Stirling Homex	13⅝	11⅞	12⅞—	⅝
StrwbldgClth 1.20b	41½	40⅛	41	
Subscriptn Telev	4½	4⅜	4½+	¼
Success Motivation	5⅞	5¼	5⅝	
SugardaleFds .16	11⅝	11	11¼—	½
Sunlite Oil Ltd	7⅝	6⅝	7⅝+	⅝
SuperiorEl .24b	20¼	19½	19¾+	¼
Supreme Equip	13¼	12½	12⅞—	¼
Sykes Datatronics	3¾	3¼	3¼—	¼
Synercon Cp	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	1
SzaboFoodSvc	7¼	6¼	7¼+	½
TDA Ind	5¼	4¾	4⅞—	½
TIME DC .15g	19	18	18 —	¼
TabProds .05g	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞—	⅜
Taco Bell	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞+	⅛
Tally Corp	8½	8⅝	8⅝	
Tampaxinc 4	285	273	284 +	6
Tassette Inc	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅜
TaxCorp Am	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
Tayler Intl	2⅝	2¼	2⅞+	⅜
Taylor Wine .48	45⅛	35⅝	42	
Technical Publishng	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
TechnologyInc .03e	5	4⅞	5	
TecumsehPd 2.80	172	161	164 —	6
TejonRanch .15g	34½	30	30 —	4½
Tele Communcatns	18⅝	17⅛	18¼—	¼
Telecom	6⅛	5⅝	6 —	⅛

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Telecor Inc	33¼	31	31⅞+	⅞
Telecredit Inc	10⅛	9½	10⅛—	⅜
TelUtilWash †	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛—	⅛
Tv Communications	8	6⅞	8 +	1⅛
TennantCo .19g	25	24⅝	24⅝—	¼
TennNatGas .72	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	
TexasAmer Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Texasint Airl	4⅞	4½	4⅞—	¼
Textl Indust	41¼	36⅞	37⅞—	1⅝
Texscan Corp	4⅞	3⅝	3⅝—	⅜
ThalhimerBro .80	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝—	⅝
ThermAir Mfg	4⅝	4	4 —	½
Thermal Power	13⅝	13½	13½—	⅛
Tiffany&Co .20	10	9½	9⅝+	⅜
Tiffanyind †	9½	8¼	9½+	¼
Time Ind	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
TipperaryLd Exp	2⅝	2¼	2⅛+	⅛
Titan Group	3⅝	3⅝	3½—	⅛
Todhunter Intl	11⅞	10⅛	10⅞—	⅞
Tolley InlthCo	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛+	⅛
Topsyg Intl	3⅞	3	3⅛+	⅜
TowleManuf .56	14¼	14	14¼	
Tracor Computg	3¼	3	3 —	¼
Tracor Inc	9¼	8¾	9 —	⅜
Traid Corp	2	2	2	
TransCoast Inv	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
TranscGsPL 1.12	17½	17⅛	17⅝+	⅛
TranscMot Inn	7¼	7	7 —	¼
Transconti Oil	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
Transmation Inc	3½	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
Transocean Oil	26⅝	24⅝	25 —	1⅛
TremcoMfg 1	22½	20¼	22 +	1⅛
TriSouMtg .93g	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	
TriSouth MtgInv wt	28⅞	28½	28½	
TriWall Cont	5	4⅝	5 +	⅛
Triangle Corp	9⅝	9¼	9⅝+	⅛
TriangleMob Hom	5⅛	5	5⅛—	⅛
Trico Prod 1a	37¼	37	37¼+	¼
Tridair Indust	3¼	3½	3½—	⅛
Trinity In .56	15¼	14½	14⅞—	⅜
Triton Oil Gas	5¼	4⅞	5⅛+	⅛
Tuitco Corp	10⅞	10¼	10¼—	⅝
TwinDiscClutch 1.10	26¼	24½	26 +	1½
Tyson Foods	10⅞	10⅛	10¼	
Uni Capital	22	21⅛	21⅛	
Unilec Ind	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
UnitArtTheat .20	10	9½	9¾—	½
UnitConvales Hosp	2¼	2¼	2¼	
UnitIlum 2.08	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	
UnitMcGill .05e	6½	6½	6½	
Unit Overton	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
USBanknote .30b	7⅛	7	7½—	⅝
US Envelope .60	17⅛	16¾	16¾—	⅝
US Sugar 2	47	47	47	
US TruckLines 1	26½	26¼	26¼—	¼
Unitek Corp	17¾	17½	17½—	¼
Univ Foods 1	26¾	26½	26½—	¼
UnivPub & Distrib	3½	2¾	2¾—	⅜
Univ Tel	7½	7¼	7¼—	½
UpperPenPw 1.60	21½	21	21 —	⅜
Utilities&Ind †	25½	24½	24½—	⅜
ail Assoc	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
ValleyForge Corp	8¼	7¾	7⅞—	⅜
ValleyGas .76	9⅞	9¾	9¾—	⅛
Valmont Ind	8⅛	7⅞	8 +	⅛
blueLinesDev .11g	6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
VanDusenAir .40	9⅝	9¼	9¼—	⅛
VanDyk Research	16	15	15 —	1
VanSanders 1.20	16½	16¼	16¼—	¼
Varadyne Ind	4⅞	4¼	4¼—	⅝
Valcroind .16	17¾	17	17½—	⅛
VentronCp .40	19⅞	17¾	18 —	1½
VermontAm .40	16	15¼	15¼—	¾
VictoryMkts .40	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
VaChemical .56	18¾	18¼	18½—	¼
Vista Int	3½	3¼	3¼—	¼
Vitramon Inc	2⅞	2¼	2¼—	⅝
Vogue Instrum	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
VolumeShoeCp .40	57¾	51¼	52¼—	3⅝
Wabash Cons	5⅝	5½	5½	
Wadsworth Pub	18¾	18¼	18½—	⅛
Wallt & Bond	17½	16½	17 +	¼
Waldbaum †	16⅛	15⅛	15¼—	1⅛
Walker Scott	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
Wallace Sam P	4⅞	4¼	4¼—	⅜
WalterReade Organ	1¼	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
WarnerElec .24	10	9½	10 +	⅜
WarshawH Sons	3½	3⅛	3½	
Warwick Elec	8⅝	7⅞	7⅞—	⅝
WashNatGas 1	15½	15	15 —	¼
Wash Scientif	3⅞	3	3⅛—	¼
Water Treatment	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
WayneMfg .32	15½	15¼	15¼—	¼
Webb Resources	8⅞	8⅛	8¼	
WeedenCo .40a	22¼	20¼	20¼—	1⅝
WehrCorp .60	20½	19½	19½—	1
WeightWatch .14g	14½	14⅛	14⅛+	⅜
WeingartenJ .40	9⅛	9¼	9⅛—	¼
Weisfieldsinc .46	12	11¼	11¼—	¼
Weldotron	6	5⅝	6 +	⅝
WellingtnMgt 1	24	23¼	23¼—	¾
WellsFargMtg 1.02g	19¼	18⅞	19¼+	½
WellsGardEl .60	14¼	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
Werner Contl	7⅛	6½	7⅛—	⅛
WernCont pf.61g	9½	8½	9 —	½
Westchestr Cp	18⅞	17¼	17⅝—	⅞
Westcoast Prod	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
WestnCo NoAm	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛+	⅜
Westn Gear	6⅝	6	6½+	¼
WestnKyG 1.20	17	17	17	
WestnMtgIn .31g	6¾	6⅝	6¾+	⅛
WestnOil Shale	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞—	¼
WestnPublishg .36b	18⅝	17⅝	18 —	⅜
WestnStd Uranium	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
Westgate Calif	11¾	11⅛	11⅛—	½
WestmrlndCoal .80	37	34⅝	36¾+	2¼
Wetsons Corp	7¼	6⅞	6⅞—	½
WetterauFds .44b	27½	26½	26⅝—	1⅛
White Shield	9	8½	8⅝—	⅛
Wien Cons Airl	5½	5⅜	5⅛+	⅛
WigwamStr .10g	7¼	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
Wiley&Sons .36	30	27	29½—	½
Willamette .25g	26	24½	24⅝—	⅞
WilsonFrght .40	14	13½	13½—	⅛
Wiltek Inc	31½	30½	30⅝	
Wings&Whlv Exp	4½	4⅛	4⅛+	⅜
Winston Mills 6	15¼	13¾	14 —	½
Winston NK	4¾	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
Winter Jack	19¾	18¼	19½—	⅛
WinterPkTel .88	36¼	36	36 —	¼
WisconsinP&Lt 1.40	20¼	19⅞	20 —	⅛
WiscRIEstT .40g	9⅞	9¾	9¾—	⅛
Wolf Corp	4⅞	4½	4½	
WolvPetronx .40a	9⅝	9¼	9¼—	⅛
WoodwdLothrp 1.10	31	30¼	30⅞+	⅛
WoodwardGov 3a	95	95	95	
Worldwide Energy	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
WrightWE .14	21¼	20	21⅛+	1⅛
Yardney Elec	3⅞	2¾	3⅛+	⅛
YellowFrght .72	44¾	42	43½—	1⅛
YounkerBr 1.05 6	28¾	28½	28¾+	⅛
Zenith Funding	4⅞	4⅝	4¾—	⅛
Zenith Labs	16¼	14⅝	15 —	¾
ZionsUtahBn .72	14⅛	14	14⅛—	⅛

N.Y. Bond Sales

(Continued from Page 8)

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
PCC SL 3¾s75	5	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
PotEl 9½s2005	39	112	108	112	+3
PubSvCol 8⅝s	24	105	104¼	104¾	— ½
Pub SvCol 7¼s	5	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	
PubSEG 9s95	9	107½	107½	107½	+1
PubSEG 8s2037	5	100½	100	100	— ½
PubSEG 5s2037	7	66	65	66	—2
PubSEG 4⅝s77	30	86	85¾	85¾	— ¼
PubSEG 3⅞s72	20	97½	97 15-32	97½	+ ⅛
PubSEG 3¼s83	19	64½	64½	64½	
PubSEG 3s72	2	97 3-16	97 3-16	97 3-16	
PubSvIn 8¼s74	3	106½	106½	106½	+3⅞
Pullman 5⅞s97	7	74	72½	72½	—2½
Pullm Tr 10s85	5	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	
PullmTr 8⅝s85	10	100¼	100¼	100¼	—2
Purex cv4⅞s94	59	75	73	75	+1⅞
Quak St O 9s75	20	106¼	106	106	— ¼
RCA 9s75	172	106¾	105½	106	
RCA cv 4½s92	532	73½	71½	72⅝	— ¼
Ralst P 4⅞s92	37	122½	121¼	122¼	+ ¼
Ramada 8s95	127	208	190½	207	+21
Rapid Am 7s94	307	64⅝	63½	64¼	+ ⅛
Ray M 10⅞s75	20	107½	106½	106⅝	— ⅜
Reads 3⅛s95	22	31½	31	31	
RdgBat 5½s88	313	101	97½	100	+1½
Reeves Br 4s91	7	90	90	90	
ReliancE 7¼s96	7	85	85	85	
Rep Stl 8.90s95	7	104½	103	104½	+ ½
Rep Stl 4⅝s85	3	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	+ ⅞
Rever cv5½s92	6	80½	80	80	
Reylnd 7⅞s2001	29	92½	92½	92½	—1½
ReyM cv4½s91	287	62¾	61½	62⅛	+ ⅛
Rey Tob 8⅞s74	168	104	102	103½	+ ¾
Rey Tob 7⅞s94	53	99¾	99½	99½	—1⅞
Reyn Tob 7s89	17	90	89⅞	90	+ ⅛
Rheingd 6½s94	220	89	86	86	—3½
RiegelT cv5s93	10	61	61	61	—1
Rockwel 8½s95	5	102	102	102	
Rohr cv 5¼s86	47	82	81	82	+ ⅛
RydersS 11½s90	7	113½	112¾	113⅛	+ ⅛
Safeco 7s78	10	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	— ⅜
St Law Ad 5s96	8	32	32	32	+4
Sanders cv5s92	149	49½	48	48½	+ ¼
SaFeInd 6¼s98	171	97½	95½	95½	
Sa Fe In 5½s87	108	121	114	114	—7
SaFePip 8⅝s80	25	104	103½	103½	+ ½
Schlitz 7.20s96	31	90	89	90	—2¼
SCM Cp 9¼s90	43	101	100	101	
SCM Cp 5⅜s87	9	65½	65½	65½	— ½
SCM cv 5½s88	104	69½	65	65	—4½
ScottP 8⅝s2000	28	108½	106½	106½	— ¼
SbdCstL 8.35s	10	100	100	100	+ ½
Sears R 8⅝s95	131	107½	106	107½	+1
Sears R 8⅛s76	109	104⅞	104	104⅞	+1⅜
Sears R 6⅜s93	51	89	88	88	—1
Sears R 4⅜s83	109	80⅞	80⅛	80⅛	
SearsR Ac 5s82	59	79⅞	77¾	79⅞	+ ⅞
YearsAc 4⅝s72	14	99⅝	99	99	
SearsAc 4⅝s77	21	86⅛	86	86	+ ⅞
SeatrainL 6s94	152	73⅞	70	70	—2½
SherWm 6¼s95	95	110½	108	108½	—2
ShellO 8½s2000	21	105¾	105	105¾	+ ⅞
ShellOil 5.30s92	56	81	79	79	—1
Shell Oil 4⅝s86	24	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	
Shell PL 7⅝s99	5	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	+2⅞
Signal 8.85s94	113	98	96	96	—1
Sinclair 4.60s88	15	73⅛	73	73⅛	+1
Sinclr cv4⅜s86	81	117½	111½	111½	—5
Singer 8¼s76	180	103¼	102½	103	+ ⅜
SkellyO 8.15s76	28	103	103	103	—1
Skil Cp cv5s92	85	83	82	82	— ¼
Smith AO 10¼	10	111¾	111¾	111¾	— ⅜
Sol B cv4½s92	6	74	73½	73½	
SoCnBTel 8¼s	52	101½	100	101	+ ¾
SoBell TT 9.05s	151	108⅜	108	108¼	+ ¼
So BellT 2¾s85	3	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	—3⅛
SoCalEd 3⅛s80	67	78⅞	77	77	—1⅞
SoCalGas 8.85s	8	106	105½	106	+ ⅛
SoCntGs 9⅛s95	18	109½	109	109¼	+ ⅛
SoIndRy 2¾s94	5	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
SoNGas 9⅛s76	129	106½	104⅞	106½	+2
SoNGas 7.70s91	20	95⅝	93⅝	95⅝	— ⅛
SouNGs 7.65s72	45	101	100¼	100¼	
SoNEngT 8⅛s	106	100⅝	99½	100¼	— ⅛
SoPac 5⅛s83	1	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	— ¾
SoPac 4½s81	8	71	70⅛	70⅛	—1⅞
S PacOr 4½s77	29	87⅜	86¼	87⅜	+1⅞
SoPac 2⅞s86	1	53	53	53	
SouthRy 5s94	25	66¼	63¾	64½	+1
Sw BelTel 8⅝s	233	107	105¼	105½	—1½
SwBellT 6⅞s	358	89	88	88⅞	+ ⅞
SwBellT 2¾s85	2	60	59	60	+1
SperryRd 8.20s	103	100¾	99⅛	100¾	+ ¾
Spiegel 5¼s83	7	70½	70½	70½	— ¼
Sprague 4¼s92	45	52	50½	50½	+ ¼
StdBrands 7⅛s	10	101½	101¼	101½	+ ½
Std Intl cv 5s87	40	93	88	93	—6⅛
StdOilCal 7s96	150	94	92½	94	+ ½
St O Cal 5⅜s72	25	82½	82½	82½	
St O Cal 4⅝s83	66	76⅝	76½	76½	— ⅜
Std Oilind 6s91	57	86	85½	85½	— ¼
Std Oilind 6s98	73	84⅝	84	84⅝	+ ⅜
StdOilInd 5s96	843	103	101	102⅜	— ½
Std O In 4½s83	49	78	76⅜	77½	+ ⅜
St OilNJ 6½s98	197	90	89⅛	90	+ ⅞
Std Oil NJ 6s97	130	85⅛	84⅝	85	
StdO NJ 2¾s74	15	90⅛	89⅞	90⅛	+ ⅛
StOOh 8½s2000	64	105¼	103⅜	104¼	— ¼
StOilOh 7.60s99	15	95	95½	95⅛	—3
Std Packg 6s90	3	61¼	61¼	61¼	+ ⅛
StPkg cv5¼s90	104	66	64	64	—3⅞
StdPrud 6½s90	80	83¼	81½	82	— ¼
Stauf Ch 8⅞s96	15	101½	100⅞	101⅛	+1⅛
Stauff cv4½s91	51	86¼	85	86	—3½
Steven cv4s90	48	64½	63¾	64⅛	— ⅛
Storer cv4½s86	79	69	67⅛	67⅛	—1⅞
SunOil 8½s2000	61	104¾	103⅞	104⅛	+ ⅛
Sunbm 5½s92	9	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	— ⅛
Sundst cv5s93	56	62	60½	62	+ ½
Sunsh M 6½s89	95	94⅛	90	94	+4⅞
Survey Fd 5s84	6	84	83⅞	84	
SwiftCo 7⅝s78	45	98½	98⅛	98⅛	— ⅛
Swift 2⅞s72	2	98	98	98	+ ⅜
Sybron 4½s87	8	93⅛	92½	92½	— ½
Talcott 9⅜s76	3	106	106	106	+ ⅛
Talcott 5s79	6	76½	76½	76½	
Talcot Ntl 6s94	141	80⅞	79	79	—1⅞
Tandy 6½s78	15	82⅛	81⅛	82⅛	+ ⅞
Tappan 5½s94	68	91½	91	91½	+ ⅛
Teledyne 7s99	44	77	75	76⅞	
Teledy 6½s92	27	74	72⅞	73	+1⅜
Teledy 3½s92	146	61	56	56	—4
Tennec 10¼s78	163	109⅞	108	109¾	+ ¾
Tenneco 9⅝s75	155	105½	103¼	105½	+1⅜
Tenneco 7s93	26	84¼	84	84	
Tenneco 6¼s92	281	101	98½	99	—1
Tenneco 6s79	199	84½	83	84½	+ ½
TennV Au 9⅛s	27	114	114	114	+3
TennV Au 8⅛s	5	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	— ⅛
TennV Au 8s74	45	106	103⅞	106	+3
Ter ASL 2⅞s85	11	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	+2⅞
Texaco 7¾s2001	564	100⅜	99⅛	100	+ ¼
Texaco 5¾s97	101	82	79¾	80½	—2¼
TPMP Te 3⅛s	1	87	87	87	
Textron 8.60s75	124	103¾	102½	103	+ ½
Textron 5⅞s92	10	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	+1⅝
Trane cv4s92	7	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	
TWA 11s86	339	100⅞	100⅛	100⅞	— ½
TWA 10s85	127	96½	95⅛	96½	+1⅜
TWA 6½s78f	487	64½	63⅛	63⅜	— ⅜
TWA cv5s94	436	62	60	61	+ ½
TWA cv4s92	331	45	43⅞	44½	
Travler 8.70s95	90	107	105⅛	106⅞	— ⅛
TRWInc 8⅞s75	26	104⅞	104½	104⅞	+ ½
TylerCorp 5s93	15	79	78	78	—2
UGI Cp 8⅞s75	7	105	105	105	+1½
UnionBk 7.35s	100	91	90	90	
UnCarb 5.30s97	50	76⅞	76¼	76¼	— ¾
Union Cp 7s89	200	110½	103	103	—5
Union Cp 6s88	34	83	78⅞	78⅞	—1⅝
UnElWo 2⅞s80	3	66	66	66	—2
Un OCal 8⅞s76	74	104½	103⅞	104	—1
Un OCal 6⅝s98	10	86½	86½	86½	
UPacCp 4⅝s99	259	104	100	102⅜	+ ⅜
Un Pac 8⅛s85	25	107⅞	107	107⅞	+ ⅞
Un Pac 7.20s76	44	100½	99½	100	
Un Pac 2½s91	11	48	48	48	
Un Tank 5s86	8	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	
Uniroyl 5½s96	356	99⅛	98	98	
Un AirLin 5s91	115	73	71	72¼	+ ¼
Unit AL 4⅛s92	214	55	52	53½	—1½
UAirc cv5⅜s91	141	67½	65½	66½	
UAirc cv4½s92	115	59	57	58⅞	+ ⅜
Un Brnd 6⅜s88	44	70	69⅛	69⅞	— ⅜
Un Brnd 5½s94	547	62¾	58½	59	—2⅞
UnGasC 4⅜s73	5	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	+1⅜
UnGasC 4⅞s72	9	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	+ ⅛
UnGas P 10⅛s	10	107½	107½	107½	+ ½
UnGasP 9⅞s90	40	105	105	105	— ½
UnGasP 8⅜s89	17	97	96	96	—1
UnGasP 5⅝s80	3	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	+5⅜
UnGasP 5⅞s77	3	83	83	83	— ½
UnGasP 5⅛s78	2	82	82	82	
UnGasP 5s78	4	79	78	78	—1⅝
UnGasP 4⅛s73	5	93	92	93	— ¼
UnMrch 9½s95	117	104	103¼	103¼	— ⅜
UnMrch cv4s90	70	81	79¾	79¾	—4½
U Nuclr cv5s88	94	75½	72½	75	+2¼
US Finl 5½s91	548	100	95	95	—1
US Leas 9¼s74	44	103¾	102½	102½	—1¼
US Plywd 8s96	48	98¾	97	97	+ ⅞
US Smit 5⅝s93	257	71½	68½	70	+1
USSmlt 5⅜s95	11	58½	57	58⅛	— ⅛
US Stl 7¾s2001	55	96½	94⅞	96½	+1½
US Steel 4⅝s96	189	63	62⅛	62⅛	+ ½
US Steel 4½s86	86	75	74	75	+1
US Steel 4s83	65	73	[illegible]	73	+ ½
Unit Ut 9⅛s75	3	105½	105½	105½	— ⅛
UnitUtil cv5s93	45	83¾	83⅜	83¾	
Univ OP 6⅝s93	20	83½	83½	83½	—2
Unver Cpt 7⅛s	307	79¼	76	76½	—1¾
Vendo cv4½s80	5	68½	68	68	— ½
VarNucl 9⅝s98	131	109	106⅛	108	+ ½
VaElPw 3⅝s86	79	69¼	67⅞	68	—1⅛
VaE Pw 3⅛s82	2	65¾	65¾	65¾	— ¼
VirgRy Inc6s08	7	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	+ ¼
Wabash 7¾s77	44	98⅞	98⅛	98⅛	+1⅜
Wabash 4¼s91	11	49	48¼	49	+ ½
Wag El 6⅝s86	16	76	75½	75½	— ½
Walgrn 5⅛s91	231	96	88	88½	—9
Wall Mu 6⅛s91	135	93½	90	90¼	—1
Wash G 8⅝s75	19	106½	106	106½	—1⅛
WeanUn 5½s93	53	49	44½	44½	—4
Wean 5¼s93-68	70	45⅞	44⅛	44½	—3½
vIWShr 4s2361f	19	13	11½	13	+ ¾
vIWShr 4s2361r	31	13½	11¾	13½	
Wn Elec 8⅝s95	28	103½	103¼	103⅞	+ ⅛
Wn Elec 7½s96	50	98⅞	98	98⅞	— ⅛
WnUnCp 7½95	280	126¼	124½	125	— ½
WnUnT 8.45s96	23	98¾	98⅜	98¾	— ⅛
WnUnTel 6½89	28	79½	77½	77½	—2
WnUnTel 5¼87	35	70½	70	70⅛	+1
WestgCre 7.20s	160	99¾	98½	99¼	+ ¾
WestgEl 8⅝s95	93	105¼	104⅜	104¾	+ ¾
WestgEl 5⅜s92	90	79	78½	79	+ ½
Weyrh 8⅛s2000	35	104¾	104½	104½	—1½
Weyrhsr 8⅛s76	51	103⅞	102½	103⅞	+1¼
Weyerh 7.65s94	45	98¼	97¾	98¼	— ⅜
Weyerh 5.20s91	51	77¼	76½	76½	— ⅜
Wheel S 3⅜s75	10	76	76	76	+ ⅜
WhiteCn 5⅛s92	352	100	95	100	+2¼
WhiteMt 5⅛s73	33	71	70	70	— ¼
Whittkr 10s88	377	88½	87	87⅝	— ⅜
Whittkr 4⅝s88	125	54½	53¼	54	+ ½
Wickes Cp 6s92	10	72	72	72	—2
Wickes 5⅜s94	121	91¼	90	90	—3
Will-Ros 5⅛s89	44	97	93¼	93¼	—2¾
Wms Cos 11s81	49	107	106	106	—1⅞
WmsCo 5.65s91	259	97⅛	95	95½	—1¾
WisCen 4⅛s29f	10	46	46	46	— ½
Wis Cen 4s2004	40	47¾	47⅝	47⅝	— ⅛
WisEIP 2⅝s76	6	80⅛	80	80	+ ⅜
WitcoCh 4⅜s93	26	71¾	71	71½	+ ½
Womet 5⅛s94	33	93¾	93½	93½	+ ¼
Xerox cv6s95	552	139½	134	138¼	+ ¼
YngSh 10½2000	39	108	106	106	— ½
YngSh 4½s90	11	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	
ZapNor 4⅝s88	222	80	74½	75½	—1⅝
Zap N 4¾s88B	59	78	73	75	—3½
Zap N 4⅝s88C	237	78	73½	74	—5
Zurn In 5⅝s94	96	89	87	88⅞	—1⅛

Foreign Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Amst fn5¼s73	3	96	96	96	
Austri fn6½s77	12	97½	97½	97½	
Austri fn5⅛s85	4	83½	83½	83½	
Austral 5⅛s79	83	94½	93	93	—4
Austral 5⅛s81	5	83	83	83	
Aust 5½s82Jan	6	83½	83½	83½	+ ½
Aust fn5½sJan	6	83½	83½	83½	
Aust fn5½s Jul	5	93	93	93	
Austral fn5s78	11	94	94	94	
Austr fn4⅝s73	2	94	94	94	
Austria 5⅛s73	2	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	+3⅛
Austri as4½s80	8	90½	90½	90½	+5½
Belgium 5⅛s77	4	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	
Canad fn2¾s74	5	85½	85½	85½	
Canad fn2¾s75	1	81	81	81	
Chile 3s93	14	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	
CopnT fn5⅜s78	4	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	
Cundin 3s78	5	91	91	91	+ ¾
Den fn5½s74	1	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	
Europ fn5½s75	10	91½	91½	91½	
Helsinki 6¼s77	26	94½	94½	94½	— ½
ItalC Cn fn3s77	20	99¼	98	98	
ItalPUt fn3s77	14	96½	96½	96½	
ItalRep fn3s77	9	97	97	97	
JapDv fn6½s80	2	92½	92½	92½	
Jap Dev fn6s77	2	93	93	93	
Jap fn5⅛s79	3	85	85	85	
Mexico 7⅛s81	30	93¾	93¾	93¾	+ ¼
Mexico 6⅞s81	3	87½	87½	87½	+1
Mexico 6½s80	5	86½	86½	86½	— ½
Mexico 6¼s79	30	86⅛	85⅛	86	+ ⅜
N Zea fn5¼s77	7	91½	91½	91½	
Nippn TT 6s77	9	92	92	92	
Norw fn5½s77	2	92¼	92½	92½	
Norway 5¼s73	2	98½	98½	98½	+ ⅝
Norw fn5¼s73	2	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	
Nova Scot 9s76	17	104¼	102¾	102¾	
Oslo fn6⅜s76	2	98	98	98	
Oslo fn5½s84	30	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	
Pol as 4½s63cf	1	11	11	11	+3
Pol as4½s68f	2	10	10	10	+1½
Rhodes 5⅛s73	1	91	91	91	+1
Silesa 4½s 58xf	2	9½	9½	9½	
SoEurP 5⅛s82	89	78	76	76	—2
So Ital fn5½s74	3	99	99	99	
Venezla 6¼s80	5	98½	98½	98½	—1

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Week Ended August 7, 1971

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
IntTelTel	1,099,700	57⅞	52⅛	56½	—5⅞
IntNickel	755,500	33⅞	29½	30	—3½
LockhdAirc	577,600	13⅝	10⅞	10¾	— ⅛
AmT&T	519,300	44⅜	43	43⅛	— ⅜
AmT&Tpf	490,100	54⅞	54	54⅞	+ ⅜
MeadCorp	458,100	21½	20	20⅛	— ⅜
GenElec	449,900	56⅝	53⅛	55½	+2½
Texacoinc	439,900	34⅜	33⅛	34½	+ ½
SonyCorp	400,000	20⅜	17⅞	18½	—1⅛
GulfOil	358,900	31	29⅛	29⅞	— ⅜
FedPacEl	357,500	20⅞	20⅛	20⅜	+3⅜
OccidenPet	343,600	17½	16⅜	16⅞	+ ¼
XeroxCp	333,200	112¼	105½	109½	—3
GenMotors	336,400	77⅝	75½	76⅞	+ ½
EastKodak	326,900	75⅜	73	74⅛	—1⅜
GenTel&El	291,300	31½	29⅝	31¼	+ ¼
McDonnD	289,100	29⅛	24⅞	24⅞	—4⅛
US Steel	287,600	29⅞	28	28¼	+ ⅜
Tenneco	276,100	27½	25⅜	26⅛	— ½
Teledyne	274,500	23⅞	20⅝	22⅛	—1⅛

Issues traded in: 1,824.
Advances: 591; declines: 1,045; unchanged: 188.
New highs: 7; lows: 300.

Volume	All Stocks
Last week	63,403,240 shares
Week ago	62,996,037 shares
Year ago	40,571,870 shares
Jan. 1 to date:	
1971	2,445,971,354 shares
1970	629,029,600 shares
1969	1,697,532,223 shares

Bank Stock Quotations

Closing prices of the week's trading

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
AmBk&TrCoPa.	21	21¾	1st NB Cinn.	22½	23½	NEnMerBoston	23	23½
Bankamerica	62¼	62⅝	1st NB Maryl	35⅛	36¼	NJ Nat Bk	22¼	23
BkCommerceNY	28⅛	30½	1st Nat B N.J.	42	45	NorthTrChicag	71¼	72
Bank of N.J.	41½	43½	1stPaBkPhil	34¼	34⅞	Pitts Nat Bk	35¾	36¼
BaystateCorp	34⅜	25¼	1stWestchNB	42	44			
CentJBk&Tr	13¾	14	FranklinNBNY	36⅜	37¼	ProvNBPhila	24¾	25¼
CentNBChic	27½	28½	GirardTrBPhil	51⅜	52¼	Repub.NB N.Y.	19⅞	20¼
CentSBkBkl	12	12¾	HarrisTrBkChi	49⅛	50¼	RoyalNBN.Y.	22½	23½
ClevelandTrust	83	84	HudsonTrUO	18½	19¼	Secur.Pac.NB	30¾	30¾
Comm.Tr.N.J.	24¾	25¾	IndValBTrPhil	24¼	24½	ShawinAssBost	50½	51½
ConnNBBridgs	20⅞	20⅞	Lincoln1stBank	17	17½	SthJerseyNB	44⅛	46½
DetroitBk&Tr	49⅜	50¼	LongIslandTr	24¾	25½	St.BkAlbany	39	41
Fidelity Bank	39½	40	Mellon N Bk Pit	50	50½	StStrB Boston	38¾	39½
FstThirCinn	27½	28½	Merch Bk NY	66	68	TrustCo.NJ	14½	14⅞
						UnTrMaryland	48½	49¼
1stA&MarNBRich	39¼	39⅞	NatCityBkClev	60¼	61	U.S.TrustN.Y.	51	51⅜
1st Bancorp	3⅝	4⅛	NComBkAlbany	44½	46½	ValleyNBLI	31	33
1st Chicago Op	65⅞	65⅞	NatComBkRoth	36	37	VirginiaNBkBS	24⅞	25½

Insurance Stocks

AllcityIns .12	5⅜	6⅛	
AmBnkrsFla .40	33¼	34	+ ¼
AmBkrsLfFla .20b	16¼	16¾	
AmFamilyLife †	33⅜	34½	+ ¼
AmFidel Lfe	18⅞	19⅜	
AmFoundrsLf .06d	17¼	18¼	— ½
Am Guaranty	26⅞	7⅜	
AmHeritageLf .24	11¾	12¼	+ ⅛
AmIncomeLf †	18½	19	+ ¾
AmIntlGrp .50b 2	84¼	85	
AmIntGrp cvpf2	125	128	
AmInv Life	7½	8	
AmicCorp .04	15¾	16¼	
AmNInsGalv .38	8½	8⅞	
AmPioneer Cp	5	5¼	
AmRe InsurNY 2	77	77¾	+ ½
AmReserve .32	59⅝	60½	+ ½
AmStatesLife .05g	18⅝	19¼	— ¼
Assoc Madison 2	7⅛	7⅞	
BMA Corp .40	18	18½	— ⅛
BankersNatLife .15g	24	24⅝	
Bankers Secur	13½	14	
BeneficNat Corp	5⅝	6	
BeneficStdCpA .40	13	13½	
BeneficStdCpB .40	13	13½	
CalifWestnSt .40	18⅜	19¼	
CapitalHold .44	37¼	37¾	+ ⅛
ChaseNat Life	20¼	21¼	— ½
ChesapeakeLf A	7	7⅛	
ChesapeakeLf B	7⅛	7⅝	
ChubbCorp 1.60	63⅝	64¼	+1
CoastalStLf .25g	11½	11⅞	
College Univ	17⅛	18⅛	+1⅜
ColonialLf&Ac .28	54⅜	55½	— ¾
ColonialPenn .20	49	49½	+2½
Columbia Natl	4⅝	5⅛	
Combineins .40b	39¼	39¾	+1⅛
ConnGenIns .84	64⅝	65⅛	+1⅛
ConsumNat Lfe	6⅜	6¾	
ContAmLfe 1.08	22¼	23¼	
CottonStates Lfe	9¾	10⅛	
CriterionIns .40b	80	81½	+2
CrownLfeIns .66	26	27	
Crum&Forster 1.80	66½	67	+2
Crum&Forst pf2.40	105	106½	+2
DurhamLife .69	21⅜	22¼	+ ¼
ERC Corp 1	69	69¾	—1
Eastern Life	20¼	20⅞	+ ¾
EducatrExec .10	25½	25¾	
Eldorado Gen .10g	3⅝	4	
Empire Gen	4⅜	4⅞	
EmployrsCas 1.20a	49½	51½	— ½
EquitLfWash .44	19⅝	19⅞	
Excel Invest	9⅝	10¼	+ ⅛
ExcelsiorNY .50	10⅝	11¼	
FamilyLife †	21⅜	22⅛	
Farm&Home Life .30	6½	7⅛	
FarmerNew Wld	34	34½	+ ⅜
FarmersGrp 2.20	92	93	+2½
FidelCpVa .20	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
FidelUnLife .25g	33⅝	33⅞	+ ⅛
FstAmFinan .20	22½	23	
FstColony Life	15¼	15¾	— ⅛
FstExecutive Cp	9½	10¼	
FstFederalLfe .32	23	24½	
FstMtgIn NoCar	13⅞	14⅛	
FoundatnLf Am	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
Founders Finl	2¼	2½	
FranklinLfe .50	19⅛	19⅝	+ ¼
GL Enterprises	23¼	3½	— ⅛
Gen Reinsur .60	255	258	+8
GeorgeWash Cp	6½	6¾	
GainIl Corp	17⅞	18¼	
GlobeCapital .01e	3	4	
GlobeLfeAcc †	25½	26¼	
GovtEmployIns 1.20a	80	80½	+2½
GovtEmpLfe .24	38⅝	39¼	—1⅛
GtComwith Lfe	7⅞	8¼	+ ¼
GtEastern Mgmt	6¾	7¼	
GtSouthnLfe .32	13⅞	14¼	
GtWestLfe 1.40	45⅜	46¾	
Hamilton Intl	3½	3¾	— ⅛
HamiltonNat Lfe	3¾	4¼	
Hanoverins 1	38	38¾	
HartfdStmBoilr 1.44	46	47½	
HomeBenefCp .64	26	26¼	
Home Security .40	15⅞	16⅛	
HoraceMann .07g	11⅛	11½	
IndepLibrty Lfe	3⅜	4	
IndependtL&A .72	29¼	30¼	
IndianaIns .64b	31⅛	32	—1⅞
Intergon Cp .24	10½	10⅞	
Interfincl .05e	7	7⅜	— ¼
Intl Holding	6½	7	
InterstateCp .10g	21⅞	22¼	
InvGuaranty Lfe	15½	16½	
JeffersonNatLfe .20	11½	11¾	
KemperCo .60	40¼	41	— ¾
KyCentralLfe .16	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
Lacop Corp	5⅛	6	
LamarLfe .60g	27½	29	
LibertyNatLfe .35	32⅛	32⅞	+ ¼
Life Ins Ga .56	24¼	24¾	
LifeInv Inc	22	22½	+ ⅜
Lifesurance Cp	4¼	4⅝	
LincolnAm Cp	3	3⅛	
Lincoln Cons	10⅜	10⅝	
LincIncomeLf .40a	10⅝	11¼	
LoneStar Lfe	11	11¾	
LouisianaSo Lfe 6	14¼	15¼	
LoyalAmLfe Ins	7	7½	— ⅛
ManchLfeCas † 6	5⅜	5⅝	
ManhatnLf .28d	6½	7	
MassGen Lfe	9⅞	10½	+ ⅛
Mercury Gen .20	20⅛	21⅛	
MidwnNat Ohio	9½	10¼	
MidwUnLfe .30d	16⅜	17⅛	— ⅛
MissionEquit .20	25½	26	+ ¾
ModernAmLfe .10	6½	7¼	+ ¼
ModernSec Lfe	2¾	3⅛	
MonarchCap .48d	24½	24⅞	
Monumnt Cp .56gs	65	65⅝	+ ¼
MutualSavLf .18g	11½	11⅞	
NLT Corp .24g	32⅝	33⅛	+ ½
NN Corp .80	63½	64	—1
NatLife Fla	3⅛	3⅝	— ⅛
NatOldLine .20	8⅜	9	+ ¼
NatResrveLf .35	17½	18	
NatWestn Lf	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
Nationwide A	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
Nationwide Life .50	21½	22½	
NorAmLfCas .15g	9⅞	10⅛	
North Cent	6½	7	— ⅛
NoeastHarf 1.20	37	39	
NorthwsNatLf .12g	20	20½	
Occidental Lfe	4⅝	5	
OhioCasualt .80	51	51½	+1¼
OldLineLfe .30	22	22½	+ ½
OldRepubInt .48b	30⅛	30⅝	
PacStd Life	5½	5⅝	
Pasquaney Bay	18	19	
PeerlessIns .30	14⅛	14⅝	
PeninsularLf .12g	13	14	
Penn Life	30⅝	31⅛	+ ⅝
PennLife un			
PennLife wt	21	21½	+ ⅛
PhilaLife .40b	16⅛	16½	+ ½
Piedmont Man	20⅛	21	— ¼
PyramidLfe .20g 2	19	21	+4
Preferred Risk	28¼	29	+ ¾
Pres Life	6⅛	6¾	
ProtectiveLf .40	13⅞	14⅜	
ProvidLfNIJ .23	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
RichmondCp 1	44⅞	45⅛	
Safeco 1.35	77¼	77¾	+2⅞
Safeco pf.90	26⅜	27½	+1
StPaulCos 1.28	70¼	70⅞	+1¾
SeabordCp un	2¼	3	+ ¼
SecurityConnLf †	14⅝	15½	
SecurityCp 2	32¼	33	+ ¼
SecLife&Ac .30	20	20⅞	— ⅛
SouthlandLfe 1	46	46⅜	+ ¾
SwstnLifeIns 1	40½	41	+ ⅜
StdLifeIns .20	12⅜	13½	+ ¼
StdSec Life	15½	16	
Statesman Grp	7	7⅜	+ ⅛
SunLifeIns .36a	23½	24	
SuretyLife .03g	3⅞	4⅛	
TimeHolding .40	14⅜	15⅛	
Transport Lfe	2⅛	2½	— ⅛
Unac Intl	22¾	23½	+ ¼
Unicoa	16¼	16⅝	
Union Fidelity	30	30½	+1⅝
UnitAmerLife †	5⅝	6	
UnitBenefitLf 2	237	241	
Unit Fire&Cas .68g	17⅛	17⅝	+ ¼
UnitFireIns .20g	13¼	14	
UnitFounders Lf	3½	4	— ⅛
UnitLiberty Lfe	12	12¾	
UnitSav Life	8¼	8¾	
UnitSvcsLfe .30b	31¾	32¼	
VariableAnnut Lf	18¾	19¼	— ⅛
Vico Corp	7¾	8	
VictoryLifeIns .50	57	60	
WashgtnNat .68	30¾	31¼	+ ⅜
WashgtnNat pf2.50	41¼	42¼	
WestnCas&S 1.48	74	74⅝	+ ¾
WestnStatesLf .15d	6¼	7	
Windsor Life	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
WiscNatLfe .62	21¼	22⅛	
WorldSvcLife .10g	9¼	10⅛	
Zenith United	3⅜	4⅛	

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Units of Account		
Afr du Sud 8¾-83	100½	101½
Australia 8¾-86	100¼	101¼
Cassa Mezzogiorno 6½-78	90½	91½
Centrest 8¾-85	103	104
C.P.B. 7¾-80	99¼	100½
Com. Fed. Elect 6½-88	86½	87½
Com. Fed. Elect 8½-79	101¼	102¼
Communautes Urb. 8¾-86	97½	98½
Copenh. County 7¾-84	95½	96½
Copenh. County 6¾-80	95½	96½
Credit National 8¾-86	98¼	99¼
C.U.F. 6¾-77	98	99
Denmark (Kingd.) 8¾-86	99½	100½
Escom 7¾-78	97½	98½
Escom 8¼-88	97¼	98¼
Escom 9¼-80	106¼	107¼
Europ. Coal Steel 5¾-86	90½	91½
Manitoba 7¾-89	93¾	94¾
Manitoba 9¾-82	106¼	107¼
Norges Kommunalb. 5½-83	91	92
Norges Kommunalb. 7¾-86	97¾	98¾
Redernes 6¾-80	97	98
Reed 6¾-83	93	94
Sacor 6¾-77	99	100
Scotland 8¾-84	101½	102½
S.D.R. 8¾-86	98¾	99¾
Watney 7¾-84	92½	93½
Guilders		
AEG 8¾-75	105	106
AKZO 8¼-74	103½	104½
Alge Bank Ned 8-75	102¼	103¼
Amro Bank 8-75	105½	106½
Bayer 8¼-75	105¼	106¼
Chevron 8-73	102¼	103¼
Sur. Inv. Bank 8¼-75	104½	105½
General Elect. 8¼-75	104¾	105¾
General Tele 8¼-75	104	105
Hoechst 8¼-75	104½	105½
IBM 8-75	104	105
KLM 8¼-75	103	104
Pechiney 8¼-75	104	105
Philips 8-74	101⅞	102⅞
Shell Francaise 8¼-75	104½	105½
European Currency Units*		
Afr du Sud 8¾-88	97½	98½
CECA 8¾-85	102¾	103¾
E N E L 7¾-86	93¼	94¼
Eurofima 7¾-81	99¾	100¾
Interfrigo 7¾-86	99¼	100¼

* For trading in DM.
The Deutsche Mark quotations were not received.

Kredietlux Indices

	July 22	Aug. 5
U.A.*	95.1	94.4
D.M.	98.8	98.8
E C U**	102.0	102.3

*(Basis Dec. 30, 1966: 100.)
**(Basis Dec. 31, 1970: 100.)

Eurobonds

(Continued from Page 9)

guilder issues came alive again with the private placement of 60 million guilders of 7-1/2 percent, 7-year notes from New Zealand. They were priced at 99 1/2. The market had been closed since early May, when the deutsche mark and then the guilder were left to float.

The new twist here is that the notes are for 7 years and redeemable in four equal annual installments beginning in 1975. Previously, these notes ran for 5 years—which drew central bank opposition because they failed to pull money out of the country and instead were a source of inflationary recycling of funds. The longer maturity and the installment redemptions will make the notes less of a money market instrument, less attractive to speculators and remove the inflationary whiplash, bankers say.

The demand for DM continues strong. ICI's £15 million-DM loan was priced at par instead of the envisioned 99 1/2. This hybrid bond offers investors the option of subscribing and receiving interest and principal payments in either currency with the DM valued at 8.3647 to the pound—a 5 percent revaluation.

Australia's 15-year, 15 million Unit of Account issue was priced at 99 3/4 with a coupon of 8 percent.

Treasury Bills

Due	Bid	Asked	Yield
Aug 12	5.44	4.85	4.92
Aug. 19	5.28	4.84	4.91
Aug. 26	5.28	4.84	4.92
Aug. 31	5.36	4.80	4.88
Sept. 2	5.30	4.91	4.99
Sept. 9	5.21	4.92	5.01
Sept. 16	5.24	4.97	5.07
Sept. 21	5.24	5.08	5.18
Sept. 23	5.26	5.07	5.17
Sept. 30	5.27	5.09	5.20
Oct. 7	5.26	5.12	5.23
Oct. 14	5.26	5.12	5.24
Oct. 21	5.26	5.12	5.25
Oct. 28	5.27	5.15	5.28
Oct. 31	5.29	5.10	5.23
Nov. 4	5.28	5.19	5.33
Nov. 11	5.33	5.05	5.17
Nov. 18	5.31	5.04	5.18
Nov. 26	5.31	5.04	5.19
Nov. 30	5.29	5.01	5.16
Dec. 2	5.33	5.09	5.25
Dec. 9	5.33	5.09	5.25
Dec. 16	5.33	5.10	5.27
Dec. 23	5.38	5.16	5.34
Dec. 30	5.39	5.17	5.36
Dec. 31	5.37	5.13	5.31
1972—			
Jan. 6	5.61	5.50	5.71
Jan. 13	5.61	5.50	5.71
Jan. 20	5.63	5.50	5.72
Jan. 27	5.63	5.50	5.73
Jan. 31	5.66	5.48	5.68
Feb. 3	5.68	5.68	5.86
Feb. 29	5.77	5.58	5.84
Mar. 31	5.80	5.64	5.91
Apr. 30	5.85	5.76	6.06
May 31	5.86	5.70	6.01
June 30	5.84	5.69	6.07
July 31	5.93	5.84	6.21
Bond '92-87, 4¼s	74.24	75.24	6.36
Bond '93-88, 4s	72.2	75.2	6.10

Market Averages

Week Ended August 7, 1971

Dow Jones

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
30 Indust	871.86	840.10	850.61	—7.82
20 Transp	218.33	202.41	205.98	—0.41
15 Utils	116.24	112.15	112.83	—3.26
65 Comb	292.96	282.28	285.68	—2.34
Standard & Poor's				
500 Stocks	96.76	93.33	94.25	—1.33

American Exchange

Week Ended August 7, 1971

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LoewsThwt	458,500	26⅜	23½	25⅛	— ¼
Syntex	279,600	61⅞	58	59⅝	— ⅛
NatGnWtN	232,000	7	6	6¼	— ⅜
TopperCp	215,200	19⅜	16	19½	+3⅜
MamMart	204,300	23⅞	20¼	21	—2⅜

Volume: 15,045,965 shares.
Year to date: 692,089,780 shares.
Issues traded in: 1,237.
Advances: 344; declines: 713; unchanged: 180.
New 1971 highs: 9; lows: 243.

Leave Australia Undefeated

Springboks' Tour Ends With Victory, Violence

SYDNEY, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—The South African Springboks Rugby Union team left here for home tonight after a victorious and also violent final weekend of their tour.

The Springboks defeated Australia yesterday, 18-6, their third victory over the squad and 13th of the undefeated tour. The violence commenced as the South Africans started for the stadium.

Anti-apartheid demonstrators hurled a tear gas canister into the midst of the Springboks outside their motel.

The canister hit South African forward Martiens Louw as the players were about to enter a bus to take them to the Sydney Cricket Ground. They ran back inside the motel coughing, their eyes streaming from the cloud of tear gas.

The bus filled with gas and had to be abandoned. Police vehicles were used to rush the Springboks to the ground. They arrived 15 minutes late.

Anti-Climactic

The test match was anti-climactic for the leaders of the anti-apartheid demonstrators. Earlier they had said that more than 6,000 demonstrators would attend the match, but only a few hundred were inside the grounds, among more than 21,000 spectators.

Confronted by a force of more than 700 police, the demonstrators made no attempt to invade the field and stop the match. They kept up a barrage of whistles and chanting.

Four smoke flares were thrown onto the field during the match.

Piet Visagie led the South Africans with a try, a penalty and three conversions. Joggie Jansen and Jan Ellis chipped in with tries. Australia got a penalty from Jeff McLean and a try from John Cole.

Now the Springboks are gone and there will be an evaluation of the tour that saw 700 people arrested. A South African cricket tour is scheduled for later this year.

Summing Up

(In South Africa today, newspaper summing-up of the tour produced some gloomy conclusions. "The tour has been little short of disaster for both countries," said the Johannesburg Sunday Times correspondent. It added that while South Africa won the rugby series it lost a good friend in the process).

Most of the Springbok games were played behind barbed wire and a police guard of several hundred. Observers consider that a long day of cricket would be almost impossible to keep free of anti-apartheid disruption and said the federal government would like the planned October South African cricket tour canceled.

Australian Rugby Union president Charles Blunt said today he hoped the cricket tour would go on. Despite problems, he said, the rugby tour had been "well worthwhile."

None of the matches was successfully disrupted although play was halted momentarily in Sydney when lone protesters dashed onto the field.

The cost to various state governments for protecting the South Africans and guarding their 13 matches has been estimated at more than $2 million dollars. The Australian Rugby Union announced tour profits of more than $80,000.

Drysdale, Rosewall Gain Final

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 8 (UPI).—South Africa's Cliff Drysdale, down two sets to one, fought back to upset top-seeded John Newcombe of Australia in a marathon 3 1/2-hour match yesterday and earn a shot at Australia's Ken Rosewall in the final of the $50,000 U.S. pro tennis championships at the Longwood Cricket Club.

The 36-year-old Rosewall, the sixth seed, won this title in 1963 and 1965 and lost in the 1966 finals. He used his patented ground stroke to near perfection to wear down seventh-rated Marty Riessen of Evanston, Ill., 3-6, 6-1, 6-4, 6-3.

The third-seeded Drysdale, who had lost to Newcombe in five of six previous meetings, blazed two deep forehand shots past the Australian to break his service in the tenth game of the fifth set and win the match, 6-3, 1-6, 5-7, 6-4, 6-4.

Drysdale had gained the semifinals with a 6-4, 4-6, 6-4 victory over Tom Okker of the Netherlands. Riessen had fought from one set down and survived two match points to beat Rod Laver of Australia, 1-6, 6-4, 7-6. It was the first time since 1962 that Laver had failed to reach the final of this tournament, which he has won five times.

Rosewall had eliminated second-seeded Arthur Ashe of Gum Spring, Va., 6-3, 6-4, and Newcombe had ousted John Alexander of Australia, 7-5, 6-4.

Smith Meets Gisbert

CINCINNATI, Aug. 8 (UPI).—Top-seeded Stan Smith of Pasadena, Calif., and Juan Gisbert of Spain gained the final of the $30,000 Western tennis championships yesterday.

Smith ousted Patrick Proisy of France in what he called "one of my best matches ever on clay," 6-3, 6-1. Gisbert beat Erik Van Dillen of San Mateo, Calif., 6-3, 6-2.

Smith had advanced to the round of four with a 6-3, 6-2 victory over Georges Goven of France and Gisbert had stunned Tom Gorman of Seattle, 6-1, 6-3. Proisy eliminated Jaime Fillol of Chile, 7-6, 6-2, and Van Dillen defeated Harold Solomon of Silver Spring, Md., 4-6, 6-3, 6-2.

Top-seeded Virginia Wade of England beat Gail Chanfreau of France, 6-2, 4-6, 6-4, in a women's semifinal. Linda Tuero of the United States upset Helen Gourlay of Australia in the other semifinal, 6-3, 6-0.

The Scoreboard

STANDARDBRED RACING—At Westbury, N.Y., Albatross scored easily by 2 1/2 lengths to win the $32,000 Commodore Pace for 3 year-olds at odds of 1 to 10. It was Albatross's 12th victory in a row and 13th of 14 races this year. Stanley Dancer guided the colt over the mile in 1 minute 59 4/5 seconds. Dexter Hanover with John Simpson Jr. in the sulky was second.

RUGBY—At Whangarei, New Zealand, the touring British Lions Rugby Union team beat North Auckland, 11-5.

BADMINTON — At Pretoria, South Africa, the touring U.S. team lost to South Africa, 9-2, in the first of six encounters.

ALPINE SKIING—At Portillo, Chile, Austrian David Zwilling won the giant slalom over Rosat Mignod of France in the Kandahar meet. Zwilling compiled an aggregate time of 2:33.61 in two runs over the 1,500-meter course. The total drop was 405 meters and the course had 45 gates. Mignod placed second in 2:34.43 while Austrian Josep Loidl was third with 2:35.75.

YACHTING—At Cascais, Portugal, James Schoonmaker and Tom Dudinsky of the Biscayne Bay Yachting Club became the first U.S. crew to win the European and North African Star Class championship. In the final event of the five-race series, the Americans, crewing Dingo, finished third to take the title with a total of 211 points. In second place overall were last year's champions, Stig Wennerstrom and Sture Christensson of Sweden, with 202 points. In the four earlier races, the U.S. duo won twice and finished second twice.

SOCCER—At Mexico City, the East German national team beat the Mexican first-division champion America, 8-4.

At Newcastle, England, Portugal's first-division champion Benfica lost an exhibition to Newcastle United, 1-0. Tommy Gibb scored in the 16th minute.

At London, Colchester United of the fourth division upset first-division West Bromwich Albion in the Watney Cup final. The match ended at 4-4 and Colchester won, 4-3, on penalty shots.

At Athens, Olympiakos of Piraeus beat Stoke City of England, 1-0.

At Valencia, Spain, first division Valencia beat Cologne of West Germany, 2-1, in an exhibition.

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Rhodesia a field for Investment

The Rhodesian Promotion Council is an independent, non-political and non-profit-making organisation which aims to promote knowledge of Rhodesia's economic development and potential. It is financed entirely by subscriptions and donations from corporate and individual members.

The Council shows visiting businessmen, industrialists, agriculturists, newspapermen and other opinion-formers significant farming, industrial and mining activities throughout Rhodesia. It also arranges for them to meet Ministers, senior civil servants and leading personalities in Rhodesian finance, commerce, industry and agriculture.

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RHODESIAN ECONOMY SINCE 11th NOVEMBER, 1965

When the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland broke up in 1963 there were many "prophets of gloom" who foresaw economic disaster for Rhodesia when she was cut off from the supposed benefits flowing from the then highly profitable Zambian copper mines. Immediately following the dissolution of the Federation the Rhodesian economy went through a difficult period with the loss of a large number of Europeans. Negotiations between the Rhodesian and British Governments broke down on the question of majority rule, and on the 11th November 1965 Rhodesia declared itself independent in the face of predictions of economic ruin from "experts" within and outside the country.

The Declaration of Independence was followed immediately by the imposition of economic sanctions by Britain and many other countries. A year later a resolution was passed by the United Nations which purported to make economic sanctions against Rhodesia mandatory for all member nations. Since then various other resolutions have been passed by the United Nations in an attempt to tighten sanctions, and the British and other Governments have taken numerous steps in an attempt to bring Rhodesia to her knees economically.

Examples of these measures were the blockade of the Portuguese port of Beira (Rhodesia's main outlet to the sea) by vessels and aircraft of the Royal Navy to prevent crude oil supplies reaching Rhodesia's refinery. The British Government froze all Rhodesia's foreign reserves in Britain and exerted pressures on other countries to do the same. Rhodesia was expelled from various international organizations and a number of countries imposed restrictions on postal and telecommunication services to and from Rhodesia. Rhodesian immigration and tourism promotion was banned in many parts of the world in an effort to prevent foreign currency reaching the country from this source.

But how has the Rhodesian economy fared since November 1965 in the face of what must be the toughest pressures and sanctions ever imposed against a country outside of wartime?

Naturally enough 1966 was the year in which sanctions made their biggest impact, with the value of exports and imports dropping by 38 per cent and 29 per cent respectively. There was a net loss through emigration of over 2,000 Europeans representing approximately one per cent of the total European population. Manufacturing output declined by 10 per cent and the building industry remained static. The agricultural industry was the most severely affected with tobacco exports particularly — which prior to U.D.I. used to account for one-third of all exports — plummeting to a fraction of their former value. To make matters worse the 1966/67 season was a bad drought year. The Beira blockade had had the effect of closing Rhodesia's only oil refinery, situated at Umtali, and petrol rationing was introduced early in 1966. The two motor vehicle assembly plants geared to producing British model cars were forced to cease production and some mines had to stockpile their ore due to loss of markets. Terrorist incursions from Zambia began and it was necessary to deploy the security forces in the border areas in the north of the country to overcome this threat. The Government had imposed import control and more stringent exchange control restrictions in 1965 and, therefore, in spite of the adverse conditions, Rhodesia still managed to achieve a favourable trading balance of R$24.5 million in 1966. An unfortunate effect of sanctions was that many Africans became unemployed because tobacco farmers were obliged to cut back on their labour requirements.

1967 saw the beginning of an astonishing revival which has continued steadily so that today the Rhodesian economy is experiencing boom conditions in virtually all sectors. Exports and imports are almost back to their pre-1965 levels; there has been a 50 per cent increase in the value of retail trade; the value of building plans approved annually has increased by 600 per cent since 1965 to a new all-time record in 1970; manufacturing production has increased by 42 per cent and the overall gross domestic product has increased from R$703.6 million in 1965 to R$970.7 million in 1970. The emigration tide has been turned and from a net loss in 1964 there has been a net gain of over 22,000 European immigrants since 1965. Employment opportunities have increased substantially for the whole population.

A feature of the battle against trade embargoes and economic sanctions has been the wide diversification which has taken place in all sectors of the economy. In the mining field spectacular progress has been made, with major discoveries of minerals being announced at almost regular intervals. Mines that in 1966 were stockpiling their products are now hard put to keep up with demand, and mineral exports have reached an all-time high in both value and range of products. Important steps have been taken to process the raw minerals within the country, and the pattern of Rhodesia being an exporter of raw materials is steadily changing to one where Rhodesia is gaining a reputation as an exporter of processed or partly processed minerals. The manufacturing industry has diversified and expanded to such an extent that it is hardly recognizable from its pre-1965 days. Announcements that products that were previously imported are now manufactured locally, are made with almost monotonous regularity and many of these products have established export markets for themselves. In the agricultural field, diversification away from tobacco has been a slower process, but the position has now been reached where products such as cotton beef and maize are overtaking tobacco in importance, while other crops such as tea, sugar, coffee and fruit are growing in value rapidly. Wheat production has made remarkable strides and the position has changed to such an extent that Rhodesia produces nearly half its requirements of wheat locally, whereas prior to 1965 wheat production was negligible.

A measure of the success that Rhodesians have had in overcoming sanctions can be guaged from the fact that both motor vehicle assembly plants are back in production; petrol rationing has been abolished, and petrol is now cheaper in Rhodesia than in Britain. Although shortages of certain imported luxury goods occur from time to time because of the need to conserve foreign exchange for essential items, Rhodesians can buy most things.

Prior to 1965 Rhodesia's economy was traditionally tied to that of Britain going back to Colonial days, but this dependence on Britain has been severed, probably never to be regained. When the British Government devalued the pound in 1967 Rhodesia did not find it necessary to follow suit and the Rhodesian currency has retained its value.

In view of the relatively closed nature of the economy since the imposition of sanctions it could be assumed that serious inflation would result. This has not been the case, however, and Rhodesia's rate of inflation is amongst the lowest in the world because of adept monetary policy and skilful control of the money market. By the end of June 1971 the European consumer price index had only risen by 17.5 per cent since 1965, and the African consumer price index by 12.8 per cent in the same period annual average rates of 3.2 per cent and 2.4 per cent respectively. Taxation has remained at a low level and it has not been necessary to raise the income tax rate since 1965. In fact, income tax rates have been lowered to make Rhodesia attractive to immigrants, and to ensure the retention of skills within the country. The maximum income tax payable by an individual is 40c in the dollar (100c) and company tax is fixed at 40c for each dollar of taxable income. The Minister of Finance was able to abolish super tax in 1969.

Due to the phenomenal growth in the economy, particularly in the mining and agricultural spheres, it would have been unnatural for no problems to have arisen. The Government has embarked on long term remedies to overcome them. Transportation services have been stretched to the limit and Rhodesia Railways are now in the position where they are unable to accept all the traffic on offer. Unless this problem is overcome the country's export performance could be adversely affected and Government has allocated large amounts of capital to the Railways to assist them in meeting the challenge. Steps have been taken to stimulate road transport, but until these measures have had time to take effect the transport industry will remain under a considerable strain. In spite of the difficulties encountered in moving all Rhodesian traffic, Zambian goods are still being transported on Rhodesia's road and rail system in accordance with the Government's policy of maintaining friendly relations with all countries. It was recently announced that due to an acute shortage of maize in Zambia, Rhodesia would export 1.5 million bags of maize to that country. Another problem arising from the boom conditions is a shortage of foreign exchange for non-essential items, due to the necessity to allocate large amounts for imports of equipment, particularly for the railways. This situation should prove to be a relatively short term problem, as once the necessary capital equipment has been obtained, exports will increase and relieve the pressure through increased earnings of foreign currency. The possibility of a skilled manpower shortage was foreseen, and plans were implemented in 1968 to overcome this by introducing legislation to stimulate apprenticeship training, and by increased efforts to encourage skilled men to emigrate to Rhodesia. This foresight has borne fruit and the available skilled manpower should be adequate to meet expected demand. Of course, Rhodesia is beset with the same problem that seems to be endemic to the rest of Africa and some other parts of the world — a rapidly expanding population: at 3.6 per cent per annum one of the highest in the world.

Not only has the Rhodesian economy survived the battle against sanctions but it has remained buoyant and expanded at an astonishing rate. This is even more remarkable if account is taken of the generally adverse weather conditions experienced since 1965, including two national droughts and a disastrous spell of frost, and the fact that the country's security forces have been on constant alert to combat communist incursion from over the country's northern border. This last threat appears to have diminished, as from all accounts the infiltrators have been accounted for and there have been no incursions in the last eighteen months. An unfortunate and inhuman effect of sanctions has been the distress caused to members of the African population who have been deprived of employment opportunities and social amenities that would have been available in the rural areas if the economy had not had to battle against a world-wide trade embargo.

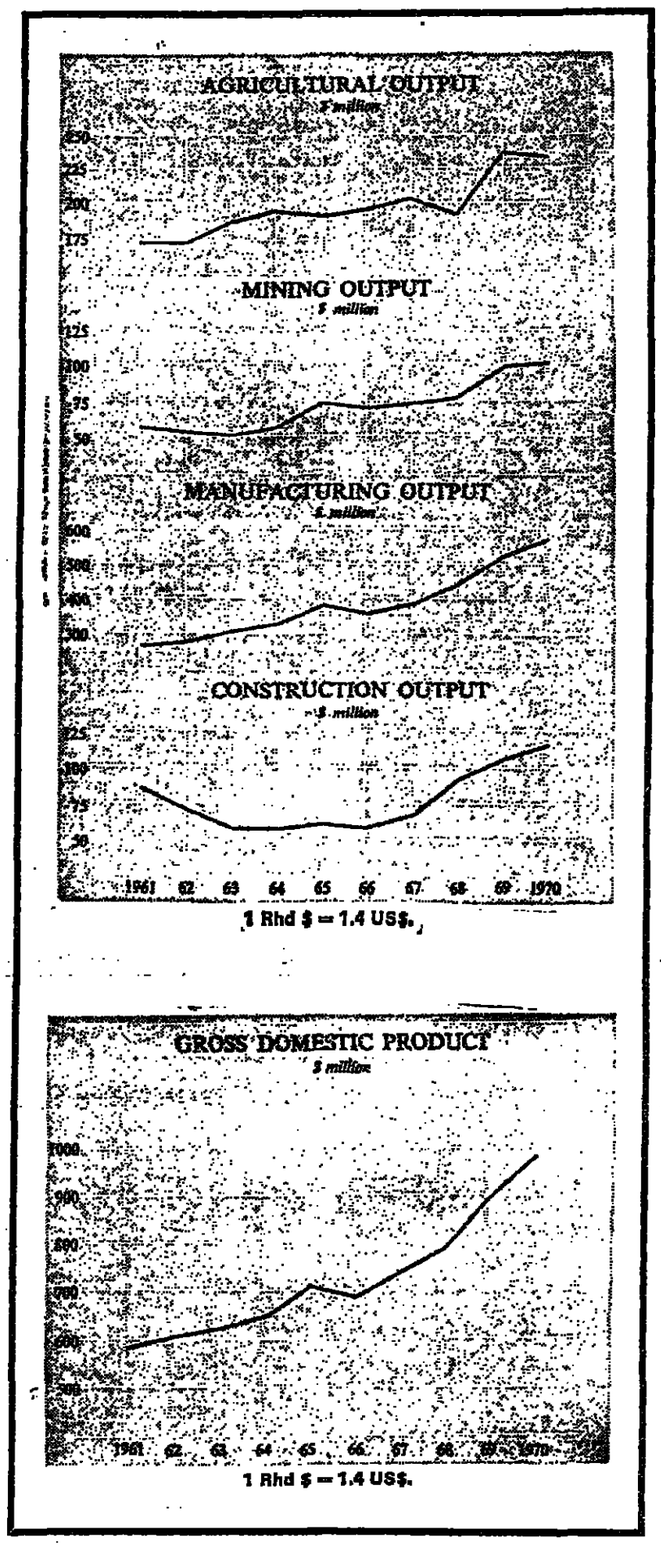
One of the remarkable results of the severing of the traditional trading ties previously existing between Rhodesia and Great Britain has been the development in Salisbury of a sophisticated Insurance Market. Before Rhodesia's Declaration of Independence, in meeting the insurance needs of the country, great emphasis was placed on the use of the London Market with a high percentage of Rhodesian risks being placed at Lloyd's.

The attempt by the British Government, as an aspect of sanctions, to "freeze" in London claims settlements due to Rhodesian policyholders proved to be completely abortive. Although it resulted in the deregistration of Lloyd's, all claims have been honoured; Insurance company claims have been met from the Rhodesian resources of the externally-controlled Insurers, who have nevertheless continued to operate.

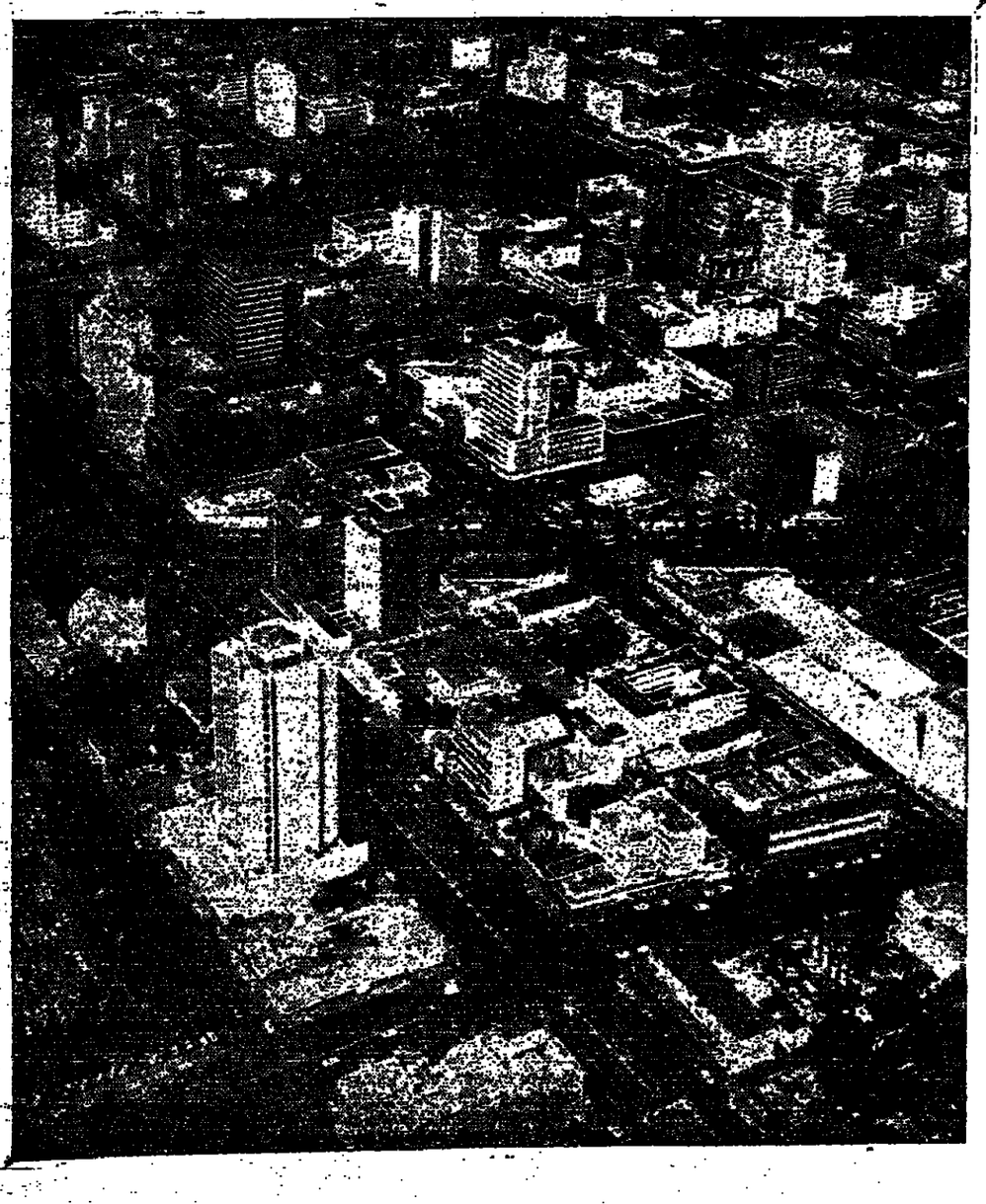
Today, risks of almost any kind can be absorbed into the Rhodesian Insurance Market and, indeed, it is a requirement of the Rhodesian Treasury that they should be so absorbed, thus effecting a most desirable saving of foreign currency.

Perhaps there is a lesson to be learned from this almost phoenix-like recovery of an economy whose demise was predicted within weeks of that fateful decision in November 1965. The impression one gains from a visit to that sundrenched land, with its people going about their business normally, is that the Rhodesians have unearthed a secret weapon. The secret of their success can be summed up in two words — hard work.

23rd July 1971



SALISBURY, CAPITAL CITY OF RHODESIA *(aerial photograph by Air Survey)*



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Rhodesia was gagged for five years and ten months

Now hear this...



The Hon. G. Ellman-Brown, I.C.D., C.M.G., O.B.E., F.C.A.

Six years of sanctions following Rhodesia's now historic Declaration of Independence in November 1965 has proved many international leaders of political and economic thought lacking in accuracy as to our ability to withstand such pressures. The year 1971 finds Rhodesia with a very buoyant economic base with developments moving ahead in all sectors.

Agriculture, commerce and industry have had their own particular problems and have not been found wanting. Their successes have in no small way been due to the support and encouragement received from a highly efficient and sophisticated monetary and banking system.

As part of this nation-wide banking system there is in the capital city of Salisbury a very effective money market. Whilst small in numbers, its constituents have developed the market along similar lines to those operating in the City of London. Furthermore, close contact has been maintained and we have thus been able to keep abreast and take advantage of many of the latest techniques. This market, together with the Commercial Banks, the Merchant Banks, the various Financial Institutions and the Rhodesian Stock Exchange is able to present a formidable array of financial expertise, and amongst other things has provided a cornerstone in the vast upsurge in matters financial that has accompanied the considerable economic growth of the past six years.

Chairman

The Discount Company of Rhodesia Limited



G. H. M. Beak

Since the Declaration of Independence in 1965, an intense economic and propaganda war has been waged against Rhodesia, backed by the United Nations Organisation. Economic sanctions have been forcefully directed at our export industries, while every effort has been made to cut off essential imports.

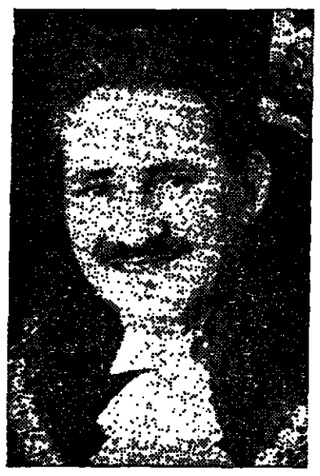
Notwithstanding these adversities, the Rhodesian economy has during this period shown remarkable growth in most sectors, and has more than held its own in those particularly affected by sanctions. This could be accomplished by the determination and ability of not only our business leaders, but of all our people, to sustain and develop at all costs the country which they have built up so successfully in barely eighty years.

In these difficult years we have found many friends throughout the world who recognise the sincerity and wisdom of the stand which we have taken, and we are indeed indebted to them for the help which they have given us.

Bearing in mind our accomplishments during the last five years, there can be few who doubt the rapid progress and development which will take place in this country, once we are again able to trade with the rest of the world on the open market.

General Manager

Netherlands Bank of Rhodesia Limited



His Worship The Mayor of Bulawayo Councillor T. H. Doyle

The city of Bulawayo is situated in the western half of Rhodesia and can be said to be the capital of that part of the country. As such it is the tourist centre for the world renowned Victoria Falls and the Wankie Game Reserve.

It is also an industrial city and its interests are synonymous with industrialists who have settled in the City.

With a population of nearly 300,000 of all races, it has a reservoir of labour, both skilled and unskilled, and is thus well placed to meet all demands placed upon it by industrialists.

Bulawayo, which is astride the main railway link from the Republic of South Africa to the north is also the headquarters of the Rhodesia Railways, which has established extensive engineering workshops and marshalling yards. As a natural corollary extensive heavy engineering works have also been established in the City together with ancillary industries.

In this part of Central Africa exciting new mining ventures are being developed with recent discoveries of important mineral deposits. These are within a stones throw of Bulawayo. In addition and just across the border into Botswana there are further mining developments which will revolutionise the economic structure of that Country. Bulawayo is thus in the middle of a great leap into prosperity which is about to be taken in this part of Central Africa.

Bulawayo and the dynamic and prosperous seventies beckons you to share in that prosperity.

Mayor



J. D. Carter

Southern Africa is renowned for its hospitality, and the growing needs of a dynamic tourism industry triggered the birth of the Southern Sun Hotel Corporation of Rhodesia and its slogan 'Southern Hospitality'.

The incredible Victoria Falls and some of the world's most spectacular wild life reserves head the list of international tourist attractions that make Rhodesia the focal point of tourism on the sub continent. A modern infrastructure of road, rail and air transportation has brought these attractions ever closer to the world traveller and our Corporation, backed by a $300 million group, is developing a chain of international-standard tourist hotels throughout the country.

Total luxury is now available at the world-famous Victoria Falls Hotel and the most exciting wild life viewing facility in the world, the Southern Sun Safari Lodge, will open in October at the Wankie Game Reserve — air-conditioned luxury for 200 guests.

Similar standards of accommodation are being provided at the capital city of Salisbury, at Bulawayo, and at Lake Kariba — Africa's most exciting lake.

The world traveller is clamouring for new tourism horizons, and Rhodesia can offer them. We can also offer 'Southern Hospitality' that will help make the visit even more memorable.

Chairman of the Board

Southern Sun Hotel Corporation of Rhodesia

BEHIND THE HEADLINES

In 1776 the American colonies declared their independence of Britain. In November 1965, Prime Minister Ian Douglas Smith of Rhodesia, with the support of his people, did the *same. Around the world, newspaper* headlines screamed abuse. Little Rhodesia was labelled "a threat to world peace" — country after country imposed sanctions against her, sanctions that were guaranteed to put an end to the so-called rebellion "in weeks rather than months".

That was nearly six years ago. In fact, November 11, 1965, Rhodesia's Independence Day, marked the beginning of what was to prove the country's most prosperous and rewarding era. Never, in its eighty-year history, has Rhodesia *grown so fast.*

Look at the *achievements of the* last six years:

The national growth rate is 10 per cent; inflation has been held in check. Instead of inhibiting growth and diversification, sanctions promoted a spirit of ingenuity and improvisation. Import substitution became a fine art and today there are few goods Rhodesia's broad-based economy *cannot produce.* Exports and the domestic market flourished. Manufacturing diversified into undreamt of fields. Its contribution to the gross domestic product grew from R$100.7 million in 1963 to R$199.7 last year. Employment, hard-hit to begin with, soon began to climb to record levels. Industrial relations were so good last year that only 1769 man-days were lost through labour disputes.

Electricity consumption increased in step with industrial production. The 1963 figure of 1.8 million kilowatt hours rose to 3.4 million kilowatt *hours last year.*

In the seven years from 1962, the value of total agricultural output rose from R.$169 million to R.$229 *million. Outstanding was the* development of irrigation schemes by state-sponsored agencies and private enterprise.

Water for these vast schemes and for booming industry became an urgent necessity. More major reservoirs were built in the years after 1962 than in the whole previous history of the country.

A time of peace and prosperity

Ten years ago, the uncertainty of Rhodesia's future bred intimidation and political thuggery directed at subverting the loyalty of Rhodesia's African population. The large African towns were the scene of petrol bombing, stoning and riots. With independence uncertainty was swept away; today, the same towns are peaceful and progressive — and growing apace. Policemen do not carry arms; the crime rate is dropping; prison populations are decreasing. Of *all crimes reported last year,* 82 per cent were successfully cleared.

The northern border, once an easy route into Rhodesia for communist *trained terrorists, is now secured by* the men, both black and white, of the vigorous young army and police force, and the highly trained air force. *Invaders now think twice, and no* terrorist incursion has been reported for more than 18 months.

Despite a blockade by British warships of land-locked Rhodesia's Beira sea-link, fuel continued to reach the country; earlier this year it became possible to lift gasoline rationing entirely. Air and rail services continue to show increases in miles travelled and tonnages carried.

Last year, Rhodesia Railways converted an operating loss into a R.$1.6 million profit; the national airline, Air Rhodesia, achieved an 11.6 per cent increase in passenger miles and a record year for profits.

Salisbury's airport, in preparation for the Jumbo Jet age, has been given a R.$3.2 million face-lift and now boasts one of the world's longest civilian runways.

Throughout this period of growth *Rhodesia has maintained a healthy* economic and financial balance. When Britain devalued, Rhodesia's dollar stood firm. Tourists, *discouraged in early independence* days, now flood into Rhodesia in their hundreds of thousands to sample the country's unique attractions. In 1969 *Ian Smith personally welcomed the* millionth visitor since his 1965 independence declaration; already the two-millionth is not far off.

Immigrants, too, have become increasingly aware of all that Rhodesia has to offer. Since 1965, 48,000 new Rhodesians, bringing with them more than R.$30 million have made their homes under the country's blue skies. Many who left during the dark days of a decade ago have returned to better prospects and conditions than they could find elsewhere.

In every centre there is bustle, building and activity. Here, indeed, is a young country on the move.

Racial friction – lowest of low profiles

Rhodesia's race relations are unique in Africa. Black Rhodesians, living in their own Tribal Trust Lands, own three million cattle, three and a half million sheep and goats, and cultivate more than five million acres of land. *Tribal chiefs sit in the Senate, and* Africans elected by their own people have 16 seats in the House of Assembly. A community development policy has resulted in tribesmen forming 100 local councils to administer local government affairs. The councils are already spending R.$1.5 million a year in local development and receive additional assistance of R.$2 million from the central government. A tribal development scheme has been set up by statute to inject a new dynamism into tribal life. Projects in agriculture mining and manufacture have already been established.

Co-operatives for the African peasant farmer are flourishing as never before. From 96 co-operatives four years ago with a membership of 7,000, the movement has grown to 283 co-operatives with a total membership of more than 25,000 and an annual turnover of more than R.$2.5 million.

This is the story behind the headlines – the other side of the picture.

Today, more and more people are hearing of Rhodesia's success, and going there to take a look at it for themselves.

This is no fiction. A sturdy young country, Rhodesia — self-reliant, unafraid, very much on the go and certainly going places.

For information on any aspect of Rhodesia — investment, immigration, tourism or trade — talk to the experts at Rhodesia's Information Ministry...

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, IMMIGRATION & TOURISM
P.O. Box 8232, Causeway,
Salisbury, Rhodesia.

RHODESIAN INFORMATION OFFICE,
2852 McGill Terrace, N.W.,
Washington 8, D.C.

RHODESIA NATIONAL TOURIST *BOARD OFFICE,*
535 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.



A. C. BARTRUM, F.C.A.

There can be few more stable countries than Rhodesia in the world today. This stability, together with a real economic growth rate recently averaging 7% p.a. *and respect for investors' rights and pro*perty results in an investment climate as rewarding as may be found anywhere.

Until recently, development has been founded on mining and agriculture, which remain of major importance. Since 1965, however, both primary and secondary industry have grown at an unprecedented rate. IPCORN, a private-enterprise development institution, has by the provision of capital and know-how, contributed to this expansion.

While many problems face Rhodesia — among them foreign currency shortage, the need for capital to speed infra-*structure development, and the ex*pansion of employment opportunities — we believe their solution will involve continued industrial growth. IPCORN as a leader in the business community, offers *intending industrialists and in*vestors alike its help in building and sharing in this future.

Managing Director

IPCORN Limited



S. N. Muus, M.B.E. M.C., B.Sc. C.Eng., M.I.M.M.

The mining industry has played an integral part in the economic development of Rhodesia from the earliest of days. In recent years the industry has expanded rapidly. Investment in mining has increased significantly, and employment and output have risen sharply. Prospecting for new mineral deposits continues relentlessly.

In the rural areas of Rhodesia the mining *industry has made a significant con*tribution to the social and cultural development of Rhodesia's peoples, by providing a high standard of educational, recreational and welfare facilities to all employees. The industry has also made a significant contribution to the industrial development of Rhodesia's peoples, by providing a high standard of training in modern industrial techniques.

Rhodesia is an important supplier of many of the world's mineral needs. We are the Free World's most impor*tant source of high-grade metallurgical* chromite and the lithium ore, petalite, which is used extensively in ceramics. Rhodesia is also a significant producer of copper, nickel, gold, asbestos, tungsten, coal and a number of other minerals.

We in the mining industry of Rhodesia are proud of the significant role we have played in the development of our country and of the contribution we have made to the welfare of all her peoples. We are also proud of the way in which we have met the Free World's demand for our high quality mineral products.

President

The Chamber of Mines of Rhodesia



J. M. Magowan, I.C.D., O.B.E., C.Eng., F.I.E.E., F.Rhod.I.E., M.(SA)I.E.E.

The Electricity Supply Commission sells more than 2 000 million units (kWh) of power each year—a total reached in little more than 30 years of operation. It has helped to bring a pastoral country to a point where more than half the power used goes to mining and industry. Yet agriculture has not been overlooked and three farmers in five use E.S.C. energy in the homestead, in irrigation and other ways. Rhodesia is the second most electrified country on the African continent—and in agriculture certainly the most widely served. The average unit price over all consumers of .853 Rhodesian cents (1.19 US cents) per unit is one of the lowest in the world, with the average cost to industry running at five eighths of this. So great has been the demand for power that in the past four years sales have risen by a phenomenal 88.4 per cent. This achievement reflects directly the productive effort of the country as a whole. The Commission is dedicated to ensuring there is adequate power supply to meet the demand, even at the present rapid rate of expansion of some 17 per cent per annum. It will undoubtedly play a vital part in the future progress and expansion of the country, as it has done in the past.

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The Rhodesian Stock Exchange

Although by world standards The Rhodesian Stock Exchange is small, considerable progress has been made since its foundation in 1945. The approximate value of all stocks and shares listed on the Exchange is $6,465,000,000 (US$9,107,250,000). Stocks include Government, Municipal and Public Utility Bonds. Mining equity shares range from local gold, copper and nickel companies, to South African mining and financial shares of the Anglo American and Union Corporation groups. Industrial equities are well represented by local industry and include a small number of leading South African industrial companies.

The Exchange has its head office in Bulawayo and operates two floors — one in Salisbury and one in Bulawayo. Some 300 miles apart, members in Bulawayo and Salisbury are connected by an efficient telephone and telex system.

New Government legislation is envisaged next year in the form of a Stock Exchange Control Act. Co-operation between the Treasury and the Stock Exchange has always been, and continues to be a satisfactory feature of the affairs of the Stock Exchange.

Listing requirements are relatively sophisticated and stringent and no company is able to obtain a listing unless there is a sufficiently wide spread of shareholders to ensure orderly marketing.

In conjunction with a sophisticated system of banking and merchant banking, the Stock Exchange contributes substantially to the development of the local money market and capital raising activities of the community.

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Manufacturing Industry

Manufacturing industry was the major growth point in the economy in 1970, with output increasing from $171 200 000 to $199 700 000, the president of Association of Rhodesian Industries, Mr. D. G. Hamlin, said in his annual report.

He said the $28 500 000 increase was the largest in any year since 1960. In 1966, the first year after UDI, the value of production fell more than $11m. to $116 300 000. But there had been a steady rise every year since.

Comparing the low of 1966 with the high of 1970, there was an increase in output of $83 400 000—a 72 per cent rise.

Employment in the manufacturing industry was also buoyant, said Mr. Hamlin. Last year the industry employed an extra 10 000 Africans and 1 000 more Europeans. The wage bill increased by $13m.

"Manufacturing industry pays out far more in wages than any other sector of our economy, and when it is realized that the average dollar circulates about four or five times in a year, it will be realized just how important our sector of the economy is to the whole of Rhodesia's well-being," said Mr. Hamlin.

He said this also showed how important it was to protect industry. Protection had enabled manufacturing industry to grow so rapidly in the past few years, and this growth was reflected in the buoyancy of other sectors of the economy.

"However, we should not lose sight of the fact that if any one part of our economy is not healthy the other parts are automatically retarded.

"Manufacturing industry can only go ahead if other sectors of our economy are going ahead too, and the faster they go ahead the faster we will progress."

He said there were two forecasts which could be made with certainty. "One of these is that the value of the gross output of secondary industry will break through the $200m. barrier, and the other is that we will still contribute the greatest amount to the Gross National Product".

He said that although export figures were secret, A.Rn.I. was confident that the manufacturing sector earned its fair share of foreign exchange.

N.B.—Values of output quoted are contributions to the Gross Domestic Product.

1 Rhod. $ = 1.4 U.S.$

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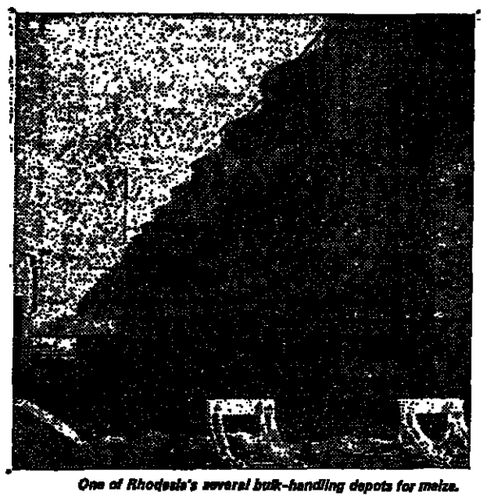
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One of Rhodesia's several bulk-handling depots for maize.

AGRICULTURE

Rhodesia continues to maintain its acknowledged international reputation as a producer of high quality, flue-cured tobacco of the types currently in world demand. Rhodesian tobacco farmers are in a position to expand their production the moment markets reopen.

However, hybrid corn and cotton — using sophisticated production, handling and marketing techniques — command greater acreages, with commonplace main area respective yields of up to 120 bushels per acre or 600 to 700 lbs. of lint.

Additional summer-grown crops include peanuts, soyabeans, sunflowers, sorghums, Burley and other tobaccos.

Irrigation schemes, many of them several thousands of acres in extent, supplement summer rainfall, where required. Such schemes provide for the production of very substantial quantities of winter wheat, in addition to plantation crops which include sugar, tea, coffee, citrus, sub-tropical and deciduous fruits and truck crops. Only the production of flue-cured tobacco is controlled.

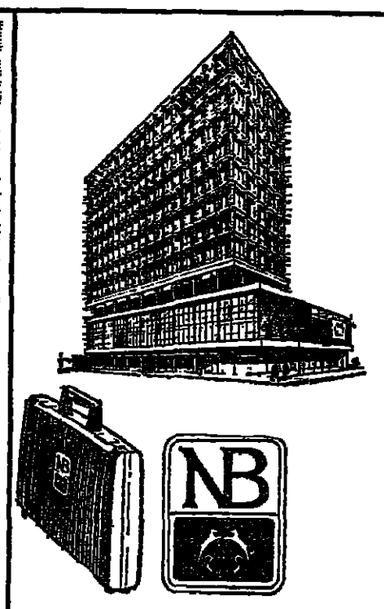
All varieties of livestock enterprises are pursued, including beef (ranching and intensive), dairy, hog and poultry production. Producers are organised into strong commodity organisations within the National Farmers' Union, through which they negotiate prices and other matters.

Rhodesia National Farmers' Union



RHODESIA RAILWAYS operate an efficient, modern, round-the-clock transport system, not only to match Rhodesia's ever expanding economy and a rapidly developing Botswana, but also to provide a vital rail link to South and East African ports for land locked Zambia's critical exports and imports.

RHODESIA RAILWAYS



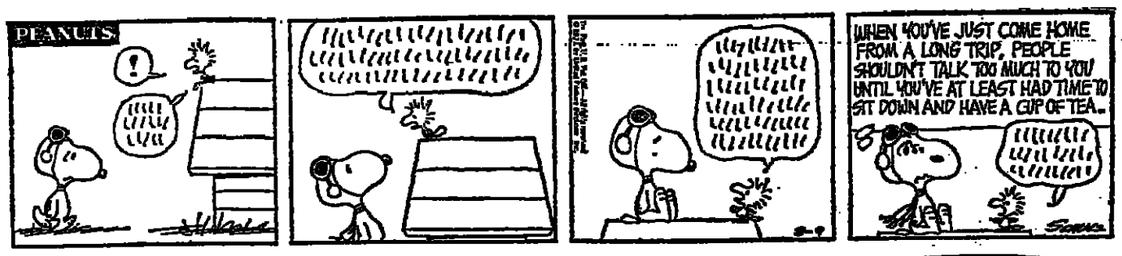
a new breed of bankers

the Rhodesian Netherlands

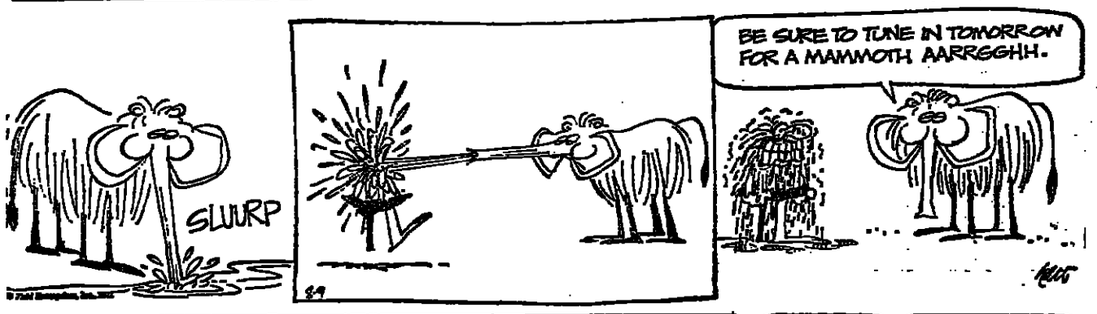
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B.C.



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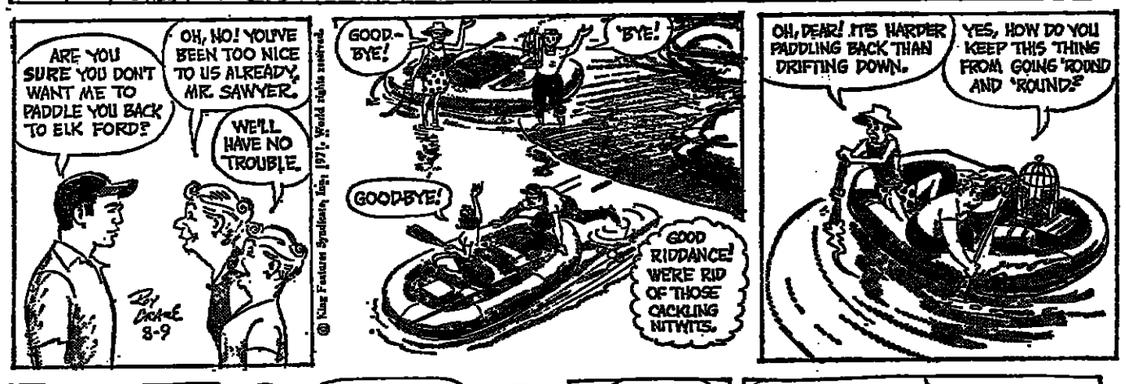
BEETLE BAILEY



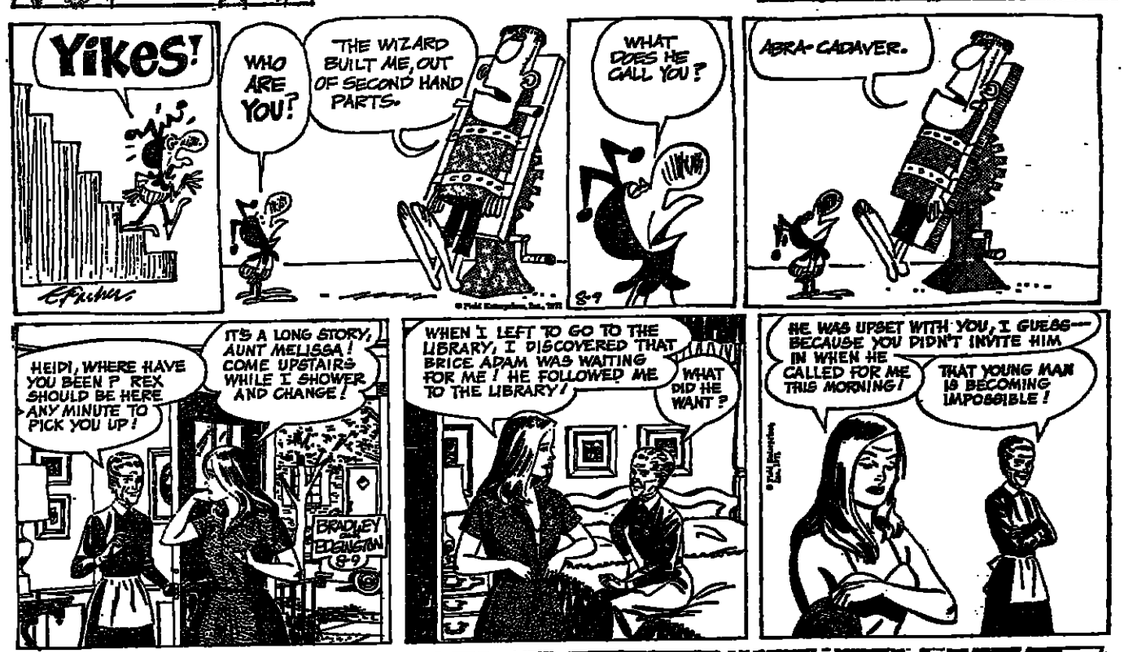
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BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

An imaginative defense by West on the diagramed deal gained points for his team in the finals of the American Contract Bridge League's summer nationals. He overcalled one spade with two clubs, and North's raise to two spades ended the auction. East-West would have made at least eight tricks in hearts but never had an opportunity to bid that suit.

West led the club king and continued with the queen. East discarded a diamond—to ruff would have been very poor play.

The normal play would have been to continue clubs, but West could see a subtle disadvantage in doing that. He shifted to a diamond, and South won in dummy with the king. He played the spade eight for a finesse, and when West won with the king he led another diamond to the ace.

South played the spade queen, expecting to pull the last trump with dummy's spade jack and run diamonds. But he was in trouble when the trumps proved to be divided 4-1.

He gave up a club to West, who led a heart to his partner's ace. East played a trump, removing dummy's spade jack, and the next diamond lead from dummy was ruffed by East with his last trump. South had no way to avoid the loss of one more trick, going one down.

The significance of this defense can be appreciated by considering the play in the other room. Against the same contract West cashed his three club winners and led a fourth club to kill South's ten.

But South ruffed with the spade jack, and when East could not over-ruff the declarer knew the location of the spade king. He led low from dummy to his spade ace, and the king conveniently dropped. It was then an easy matter to draw trumps and run diamonds. Ten tricks were made for a score of 1970.

NORTH
♠ J84
♡ 105
◇ KQJ93
♣ 732

WEST
♠ K
♡ J876
◇ 862
♣ AKQ95

EAST
♠ 7652
♡ AQ943
◇ 1075
♣ J

SOUTH (D)
♠ AQ1093
♡ K2
◇ A4
♣ 10864

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	2 ♣	2 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the club king.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

S	T	E	A	M		S	E	R	E		P	A	R	D
C	O	S	T	A		P	R	E	Y		A	M	U	R
O	S	C	A	R	W	I	L	D	E		R	O	S	A
T	S	E		C	E	L	E	B		P	E	S	K	Y
			C	H	E	T		R	O	A	N			
C	O	H	L	E	D		B	E	A	R	T	R	A	P
O	L	L	A	S		E	R	A	T			E	G	O
W	I	L	D	E	R	N	E	S	S	A	R	E	A	S
E	V	A			E	A	S	T		L	A	V	I	E
S	E	T	A	P	A	R	T		O	F	F	E	N	D
			C	O	R	R		D	I	R	T			
D	A	N	C	E		I	N	U	S	E		F	A	A
A	L	E	E		D	E	U	C	E	S	W	I	L	D
M	O	A	N		A	R	T	E		C	A	R	T	E
P	U	T	T		B	E	S	S		O	D	E	O	N

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and GOBE LEE

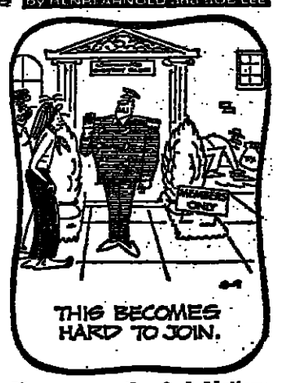
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

INEEC

COAME

NAIGAN

FENTOM



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: CEASE BASIS HOURLY TINGLE

Answer: *What the golf camp was noted for*—HIS SLICE

BOOKS

THE 12-YEAR REICH
A Social History of Nazi Germany 1933-45

By Richard Grunberger. Holt, Rinehart and Winston. 535 pp. Illustrated. $10.

Reviewed by Richard Lingeman

THOSE Nazis we knew and loved to hate in the home-front propaganda of World War II seem so far off now—except to those with long bitter memories. Contemporary descriptions abounded, but most of us drew our most vivid images of Nazi ideology from Hollywood.

A vestige of reason, of course, told one that these films were lurid embroideries of fact and, being such, life as it was really lived by the enemy was surely more mundane. In his social history, "The 12-Year Reich," Richard Grunberger's intention is to tell how life *was* lived by the average German. It is a prodigiously researched study lashed with a bitter irony.

Not surprisingly, Mr. Grunberger does ground the lives of Hitler's subjects in the mundane demands of ordinary life. And yet, over the society he portrays hangs a perfervid mass neurosis like a low-hanging cloud flushed by the moon lights of the city, for the ruling Nazi culture was a Wagnerian mishmash of blood and soil, pseudo-primitivism, moral malaise and lace-curtain hypocrisy.

The obvious observations come to mind. What can one say of a country whose shaman-leader was a failed Bohemian, whose most beloved figure was a fat, corrupt ex-flier, whose chief martyr (Horst Wessel) was a pimp and whose lesser leaders were as bizarre a collection of psychopaths, drunks and speculators as have perhaps ever been assembled in the halls of power. The soil in which Nazism flourished is well known—the fancied threat of Communist revolution, the Depression, the sullen revanchism left over from the First World War, the authoritarian, anti-democratic character of the existent power élite and so on. Social perplexities, matched with the German temperament, were conducive to an "escape from freedom" mentality; security, peace of mind and above all order were the cry, and Goethe's words could be the text: "I would rather commit an injustice than endure disorder."

Mr. Grunberger proceeds topically, with chapters on such subjects as "The Party," "Ritual and Führer Worship," "Corruption," "The Civil Service," "Business," "The Family," "The Cinema," "Humor" and "The Jews," to name some. One by one, we see fundamental social institutions co-opted by the Nazi dream. Big businessmen, shopkeepers, small-town residents, civil servants, the military most eagerly signed over their souls, but the regime offered economic and psychic gain for practically everybody—if they were willing to pay the price of unquestioning loyalty and emotional Führer-worship.

Even the workers, a group among whom the seeds of social democracy had been most strongly implanted during the Weimar Republic, were mesmerized by full employment, cheap radios and cars, an apparently rising standard of living and an ideology that guaranteed instant superiority over the rest of mankind. During the war the average work week in some industries was 72 hours, and, as Albert Speer's memoirs have shown, these workers—60 percent of them women—forged a production miracle.

Women had been barred from high office in the Nazi party as far back as 1921, their primary role in the party's warrior mystique being that of breeder. "Woman has her battlefield too," quoth the Führer; "with each child that she brings into the world for the nation she is fighting her fight on behalf of the nation." Himmler encouraged unwed motherhood and told SS men: "Only he who leaves a child behind can die with equanimity." And most German women were content to be *Hausfrauen*; one of Hitler's most inspired campaign promises was a husband for every girl.

For the ordinary German, life was not, then, all Sturm und Drang and midnight knocks on the door; more likely the knock belonged to an officious block leader come to sniff the soup pot to see if the One Pot meal campaign was being observed, or to collect the compulsory contribution to Winter Relief. The citizen probably griped, although the penalty for "defeatism" was death, but basically he thought the Nazis had the nation's best interests at heart. He never blamed Hitler, a demi-god above the ruck of politics, but "the little Hitlers around him." There were anti-Nazi jokes but most were pretty mild stuff.

"The only person still leading a private life in Germany today is someone who sleeps," boasted Robert Ley, head of the Labor Front. But there were Germans who were afraid to go to the hospital lest they say something subversive under anesthesia. The mandatory "Heil Hitler" greeting was excellent conditioning for schizoid souls who meant to conform only outwardly: Say it enough and one began to believe. There was the pervasive feeling that private life was no more than an indeterminate period of leave from which the individual could be recalled to active service at short notice." The regime functioned out violence in small doses (except to non-Aryans), but the threat was always there: many offenses were vaguely defined in law, placing people in a perpetual state of anxiety that paralyzed a spontaneous action.

Why did so many Germans profess not to have known what was being done to the Jews? Mr. Grunberger writes: "The physical removal of the Jews went largely unremarked because the Germans had long since removed them from their hearts and minds"—i.e. they were an alien presence and therefore nonpersons.

My only complaint about Mr. Grunberger's excellent book is that sometimes the facts pile up so thickly that one seems to be reading a catalogue. His topical organization enables him to focus his analysis, but in doing so, he sacrifices a narrative flow.

Mr. Lingeman reviews books for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

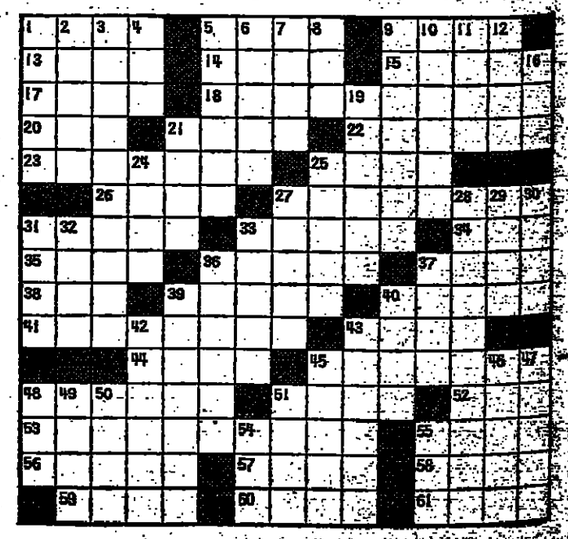
By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Ancient Persian
5 Spot
9 Like some doors
13 Impression
14 Kind of club
15 Solemn: Prefix
17 The New ——
18 Major gains
20 Scottish uncle
21 Clan
22 Dame Myra and Rudolf
23 Broadway Blues
25 Sea bird
26 —— souci
27 Men in the crow's nest
31 Fish
33 Ages
34 Old card game
35 Ape
36 Light precipitation
37 Champs of 1969
38 Merkel
39 B'nai ——
40 Short featured role
41 Protective wrappers
43 European capital
44 —— the cup (misses a putt)
45 Safety gear
48 Certain standing in tennis
51 Lion's pride
52 Gob
53 Anti-U.S. epithet
55 Wise man
56 Duck
57 Medicinal plant
58 First name in mysteries
59 Hardy heroine
60 Concern of O.T.B.
61 Ogled

DOWN

1 Ryun or Liquori
2 Swelling ailment
3 Certain hockey player
4 —— one's words
5 Moths
6 Loses one's balance
7 Type of moss
8 Craving
9 Agrees
10 Modern nomads
11 Greek god
12 Mature
16 Donovan's group
19 Sovereign power
21 Mailed
24 Storm
25 Era
27 Pews
28 Holmesian worthy
29 Sportscaster Kyle
30 Passable
31 Pornography
32 Kind of skirt
33 Seed coverings
36 Extra-base hit
37 Lansbury role
39 Heaters
40 Center
42 Chips
43 Cleanses
45 Bundle of twigs
46 Figure on a quarter
47 Trapped
48 Nautical rope
49 Hold back
50 Wave: Fr.
51 Breakwater
54 Touch lightly
55 Holy ——



Point Shaving at Pan Am Games?

U.S. Eliminated in Basketball As Brazil-Cuba Make Spread

By Neil Amdur

CALI, Colombia, Aug. 8 (NYT).—In a game filled with foreign intrigue and ethical overtones familiar to sports gambling instincts, Brazil beat Cuba, 73-68, Friday to eliminate the United States from basketball competition in the Pan-American Games for the first time.

It was a bizarre windup to a round-robin that saw Cuba upset the United States, 73-69, and the Americans stop Brazil, 81-79, in overtime.

The Brazilians needed a victory over the Cubans to qualify for the final playoffs in the basketball competition. Cuba unbeaten entering the game, could qualify even by losing, provided it beat a point spread.

The Cubans did. Trailing, 73-62, with 1 minute 50 seconds left and threatened with elimination, the Cubans rallied for six points, just enough to qualify for the finals, just enough to eliminate the Americans and just enough for Brazil to gain a berth in the next series.

The magic margin for Brazil in order to qualify over the United States was five. Cuba could not lose by more than seven points. All three teams finished with 2-1 won-lost records in their division, so the determinant in selecting the survivors was point spreads.

American players who watched the game along with a capacity crowd were well aware of point spreads. Most of the players are collegians, who have been warned against shaving points, associating with gamblers or fooling with parlay cards.

Was the outcome a coincidence? Or was it, indeed, a fix in order to eliminate the Americans, who have dominated international amateur basketball competition?

Brazilian officials denied any point-shaving was involved, although one coach laughed.

Jim Gudger of East Texas State, the U.S. coach, was particularly upset about the circumstances.

"I don't want to say anything controversial and accuse anybody," he said, "but it was ridiculous for the three teams to be in the same bracket in the first place. They seeded teams based on a plan set up four years ago."

Herb Mols, the team manager from Buffalo, said he had "mixed feelings" after watching the game.

"It's hard for me to believe that the game was fixed the way it went most of the way," he said. "But the Cubans came off the bench after having lost the game and jumped, for joy. They had to know the point spread."

Gudger and Mols agreed that Brazil's strategy of trying to control the ball in the last two minutes (the Brazilians failed to attempt a shot from the field) benefited the Cubans' aggressive defense.

If, indeed, Cuba and Brazil played the game with point spreads in mind, is such a practice unethical, when all both teams were attempting to do was survive elimination?

The problem has occurred before in international basketball and probably will crop up again as long as point spreads remain a determinant in the competition.

Chatfield Swins to Upset

CALI, Colombia, Aug 8 (AP).—The United States won nine gold medals in swimming, shooting and weight-lifting Friday at the to games.

A pair of high school youngsters, Mark Chatfield, 17, of Glendale, Calif., and Mel Nash, 16, of Monroeville, Pa., shattered Pan-Am records as the United States won three of the five swim finals.

Chatfield scored the upset of the day in swimming, beating the U.S. record-holder, Brian Job of Cortland, Ohio, the defending champion, and José Fiolo and Felipe Munoz, Mexico's Olympic 200-meter king, in the men's 100-meter breaststroke. His time of 1 minute 6.8 seconds bettered Fiolo's Pan-Am mark of 1:07.5, set four years ago. Fiolo finished third behind Job.

Nash's record came in the men's 100-meter backstroke, which he won in 59.8 seconds, erasing the 1:01.19 record set by Charles Hickox in 1967 at Winnipeg, Manitoba.

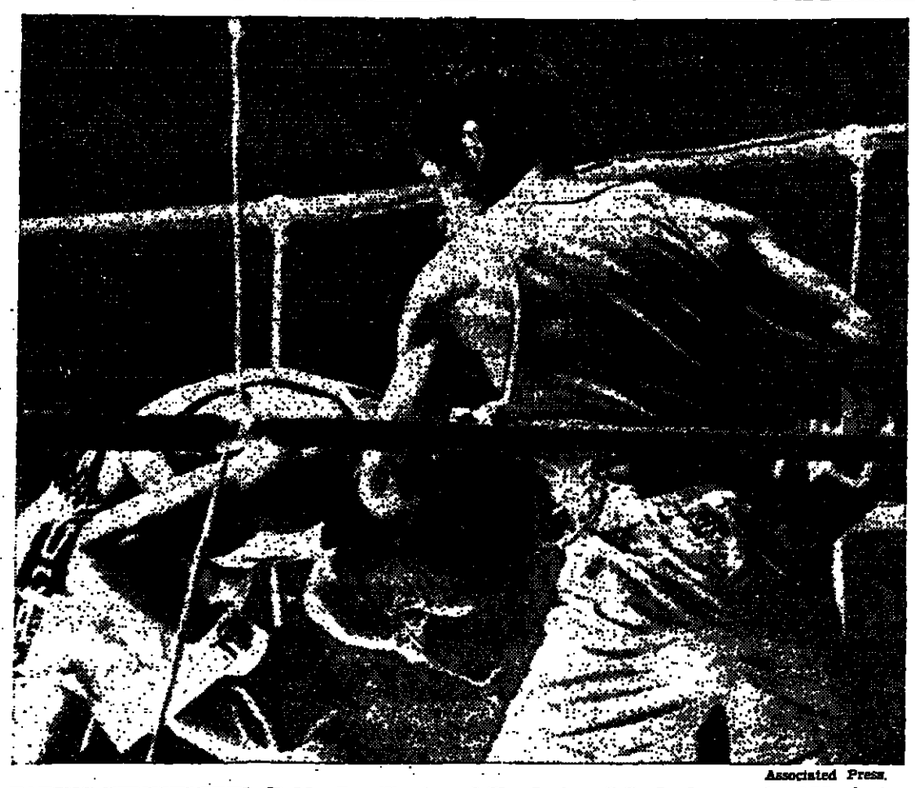
Frank Heckl of Cerritos, Calif., going for seven gold medals, won his first in the 200-meter freestyle, beating his University of Southern California teammate, Jim McConica of Ventura, Calif. Heckl's time was 1:56.4.

Canadians spoiled the United States girl's debut. Leslie Cliff, a 16-year-old Canadian, won the 200-meter individual medley in 2:30, beating Susie Atwood of Long Beach, Calif., and Cindy Plaisted of Whittier, Calif., who got the silver and bronze, respectively.

The baseball team, previously beaten by Cuba, lost to the Dominican Republic, 5-4, despite home runs by Willie Mims of Galesburg, Ill., and Fred Lynn of Alhambra, Calif., and probably lost any chance of overtaking unbeaten Cuba.

Elizabeth Carruthers of Canada rallied to defeat Micki King, 27-year-old United States Air Force captain from San Diego, with 435.24 points in women's springboard diving.

Miss King, who won the silver medal in the event in the 1967 Pan-American Games in Winnipeg, Manitoba, got it again with 432.51 points to 425.01 for Beverly Boys of Canada. Christine Loock of Fort Worth, Tex., was fourth with 392.64. It was the first U.S. loss in the event in the history of the games.



Associated Press.

TAKING PUNISHMENT—Bobby Lee Hunter of Charleston, S.C., ducks punch of Mexico's Arturo Delgado, who took Pan Am decision. Hunter was let out of jail to compete.

Convict, 'White Hope' Are U.S. Boxers at Cali

CALI, Colombia, Aug. 8 (NYT).—Bobby Lee Hunter stands 5 feet 2 inches and weighs 112 pounds, a quiet, 21-year-old black convict from a South Carolina correctional institution.

Duane Bobick is 6-3, 205, comes from a Midwest family of 12 boys and says he knows that every time he enters a boxing ring someone is likely to think of him as the next "great white hope."

At the sixth Pan-American Games, the two United States athletes are involved in a chase for gold medals, performances that could enhance their futures in and out of the ring.

Hunter, who has served four years of an 18-year sentence for manslaughter, made his third appearance of the games Friday night in a semi-final bout against Arturo Delgado of Mexico.

To a chorus of boos from the crowd, Delgado was awarded a split decision over the American. The vote from the five judges was 3-2.

Bobick scored a technical knockout over a popular Colombian rival in his first fight.

"I think I have a good chance for the gold medal," said the 20-year-old Minnesotan, whose blue eyes, copper-colored hair and ruggedly handsome features make him an ideal professional prospect.

"But I don't want to talk about plans for the future till after Munich."

Hunter's plans also are indefinite but for another reason. After competing here, he will return with Ray Satterfield, a correctional officer assigned for this trip, to the Manning Correctional Institute in South Carolina. Hunter is here as part of an experimental rehabilitation program in the South Carolina Correctional Department.

"I'm a different person now than I was before I went to prison," he said Friday, before his fight. "I was wild when I was growing up, like a lot of other kids. I made a mistake, but I have a chance to do something about it."

Both athletes are competing in an age of impressionism in athletics, where images are considered as important as reality.

In the United States Olympic Committee press guide, Hunter is the only American athlete who is missing information under the column: "duty station or base." Olympic officials, however, wisely have not attempted to hide his record or past, which began in the black slums of Charleston, S.C., and have been applauded by Colombian media for sending Hunter here.

American Olympic boxers have gathered considerable attention in recent years, with the gold-medal success of Floyd Patterson, Muhammad Ali, Joe Frazier and, most recently, George Foreman.

Bobick, in the Navy at Norfolk, Va., has won 55 of his 64 amateur fights (33 by knockouts), including his last 26 in a row. But he is not about to commit himself to a career in the sport unless he feels "I can go all the way."

"Boxing is a short-lived career," he said. "I'd want to consider the long-range value of the sport. I don't want to be a meal ticket for anybody."

Bobick lives in Bowlus, Minn. (pop. 270), a town 95 miles north of Minneapolis. He has seen the movie "The Great White Hope," which deals with the career of Jack Johnson, the black heavyweight champion, and understand's the public's fancy for "wanting to see a white boxer win."

"The reason I went to see the movie," he said, "is because Jim Beattie, who played "The Great White Hope,' is a personal friend of mine. It was a movie with a good message."

Namath Undergoes Surgery After Injury in Loss to Lions

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP).—Joe Namath, the New York Jets' star quarterback, underwent surgery on his left knee this morning to remove cartilage and repair ligaments torn during the second quarter of last night's exhibition game against the Detroit Lions at Tampa, Fla.

A spokesman at Lenox Hill Hospital, where the 51-minute operation was performed, speculated that Namath, 28, might be able to play by the middle of November.

"Namath had some cartilage taken out, and two ligaments were repaired," a doctor at the hospital said after the operation.

It was Namath's fourth knee injury, the second to his left knee. His right knee required surgery for ligament and cartilage injuries on Jan. 25, 1965 and Dec. 28, 1966. His left knee was operated on to repair tendon damage on March 20, 1968.

Namath injured his knee late in the second quarter of the Jets' exhibition opener, won by Detroit, 28-24. New York was leading, 14-0, when White fumbled and linebacker Mike Lucci of the Lions recovered.

Namath missed a tackle on Lucci, who scored, and Paul Naumoff, Detroit linebacker, fell across Namath.

Chiefs 10, Colts 7

Len Dawson rallied Kansas City briefly in the second quarter to score 10 points and the Chiefs repelled a last-quarter threat by Baltimore, 10-7.

Bengals 27, Dolphins 10

Rookie quarterback Ken Anderson threw fourth-quarter touchdown passes of 71 and 7 yards to power Cincinnati to a 27-10 victory over Miami at Miami. Anderson, from Augustana College in Illinois, tossed a 71-yard touchdown screen pass to running back Doug Dressler with 10:16 left in the game and a 7-yard scoring pass to Eric Crabtree with 12:02 left in the final quarter.

Bears 2, Packers 0

Chicago forced quarterback Frank Patrick behind his own end zone for a third-quarter safety, then held on for a 2-0 victory over Green Bay at Milwaukee. The break, which ultimately spoiled Dan Devine's Packer coaching debut in a bitter defensive struggle came when the Bears' Bobby Joe Green boomed a 69-yard punt that rolled dead on the Green Bay 11-yard line late in the third period.

Chargers 19, Redskins 10

Quarterback John Hadl led a third-quarter explosion which gave San Diego a come-from-behind 19-10 victory over Washington at San Diego.

Cowboys 45, Rams 21

In Friday night's games, Calvin Hill scored two touchdowns to lead Dallas to a 45-21 rout of Los Angeles at Los Angeles.

Bills 14, Saints 10

A 92-yard punt return for a touchdown by Alvin Wyatt and a fourth-quarter drive engineered by quarterback Jim Harris, who connected with Haven Moses from nine yards out for the score, led Buffalo past New Orleans, 14-10, at Buffalo.

Exhibition Football

Friday's Results

Dallas 45, Los Angeles 21.
Buffalo 14, New Orleans 10.

Saturday's Results

Cincinnati 27, Miami 10.
Kansas City 10, Baltimore 7.
Detroit 28, New York Jets 24.
Chicago 2, Green Bay 0.
San Diego 19, Washington 10.

Sunday's Games

Cleveland at San Francisco.
New England at Minnesota.

Monday's Games

New York Giants at Houston, night.
Philadelphia at Oakland, night.

Blue Wins No. 20 On 5-Hit Shutout Against White Sox

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Oakland's Vida Blue became the first 20-game winner in the major leagues this season, stopping the Chicago White Sox, 1-0, on a five-hitter yesterday in his third attempt at No. 20.

Blue struck out six for the home-town crowd, including two in the ninth inning, and walked only two in registering his eighth shutout of his first full season in the major leagues.

This is the earliest any major-leaguer has won 20 since Denny McLain, now of Washington, did it on July 27, 1968, en route to a 31-victory campaign for Detroit.

The 22-year-old Blue, the first

Saturday

A's pitcher to win 20 games in a season since Bobby Shantz won 24 for the old Philadelphia Athletics in 1952, lost in his first outing after his 19th victory and didn't figure in the decision his last start. This time he reeled off his 19th complete-game victory.

Joe Horlen of Chicago gave up the only run of yesterday's game on a balk in the fifth inning. Dick Green had led off with a double and went to third on an infield out by Bert Campaneris.

Horlen stepped on the rubber, stopped his pitching motion, and then stepped off. Plate umpire Dave Phillips called the balk and waved Green home.

Senators 7, Indians 0

Pete Broberg, signed off the campus of Dartmouth University for $150,000 less than two months ago, tossed his first major-league shutout and drove in two runs with his first major-league hit to pace Washington to a 7-0 victory over Cleveland at Washington.

Orioles 3, Yankees 1

Jim Palmer, who hadn't gotten past six innings since the All-Star Game, pitched a four-hitter as Baltimore snapped New York's five-game winning streak with the help of Dave Johnson's 13th homer, 3-1, at New York.

Tigers 12, Red Sox 8

Dick McAuliffe, batting .185 entering the game, drove in six runs with a homer and two bases-loaded hits to lead Detroit to a 12-8 road victory over Boston.

Twins 7, Angels 1

Cesar Tovar blasted a three-run homer and the American League's leading hitter, Tony Oliva, collected two doubles for two more runs before being injured in Minnesota's 7-1 victory over California at Anaheim.

Brewers 6, Royals 5

Jose Cardenal and Tommy Harper drove in two runs each and Dave May blasted a solo homer, leading Milwaukee to a 6-5 victory over Kansas City in a game cut short by rain in the seventh inning. The second game of the scheduled doubleheader at Kansas City was rained out and rescheduled for Sept. 6.

Cubs 6, Giants 5

In the National League, Glen Beckert drove in the deciding run with a two-out single in the fourth inning and Ferguson Jenkins became the first National League pitcher to win 18 games this season as Chicago defeated San Francisco, 6-5.

Mets 20, Braves 6

Ken Boswell drove in five runs with a grand-slam homer and a double as New York enjoyed its most productive game offensively in its ten-year history by trouncing Atlanta, 20-6, at Atlanta. The Mets' previous record, 19 runs, was set May 26th, 1964, against the Chicago Cubs. The Mets collected 21 hits in the game, two shy of their record. Boswell led the attack with four hits.

Cardinals 3, Dodgers 2

Matty Alou reached second on a bunt single when Dodger infielders ignored him to protest the play and Alou eventually scored the winning run in the tenth inning as St. Louis beat Los Angeles, 3-2, at home.

Phillies 5, Pirates 3

Reliever Bill Wilson slammed the door on Pittsburgh for the second straight game, saving a 5-3 victory for Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.

Expos 4, Reds 3

Rusty Staub drove in what proved to be the winning run with a second-inning single and Mike Marshall turned in four innings of shutout relief to spark Montreal to a 4-3 road victory over Cincinnati.

Astros 5, Padres 3

Roger Metzger, despite suffering a pulled muscle in his back, knocked in the go-ahead run with a sixth-inning single to lead Houston to a 5-3 home victory over San Diego.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	69	44	.611	—
St. Louis	63	50	.558	6
Chicago	61	50	.550	7
New York	57	54	.514	11
Philadelphia	50	62	.446	18 1/2
Montreal	45	68	.398	24

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	67	49	.578	—
Los Angeles	60	53	.531	5 1/2
Atlanta	59	58	.504	8 1/2
Houston	57	56	.504	8 1/2
Cincinnati	53	63	.457	14
San Diego	41	75	.353	26

Friday's Results

New York 9, Atlanta 1.
Philadelphia 3, Pittsburgh 2.
Cincinnati 9, Montreal 1.
San Diego 4, Houston 3.
St. Louis 12, San Francisco 5.
(Only games scheduled)

Saturday's Results

Philadelphia 5, Pittsburgh 3.
Chicago 6, San Francisco 5.
Montreal 4, Cincinnati 3.
New York 20, Atlanta 6.
Houston 5, San Diego 3.
St. Louis 3, Los Angeles 2.

Sunday's Games

San Diego 3, Houston 2.
San Francisco 4, Chicago 2 (1st).
Los Angeles 4, St. Louis 3.
Cincinnati 6, Montreal 3.
Atlanta 5, New York 0.
Philadelphia 3, 0, Pittsburgh 2, 4.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	67	41	.620	—
Boston	63	48	.568	5 1/2
Detroit	60	51	.541	8 1/2
New York	57	57	.500	12
Washington	46	64	.418	22
Cleveland	44	69	.389	25 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	71	40	.640	—
Kansas City	55	54	.505	15
Chicago	53	59	.473	18 1/2
California	54	61	.470	19
Minnesota	50	61	.450	21
Milwaukee	48	63	.432	22

Friday's Results

New York 12, Baltimore 3.
Detroit 9, Boston 0.
Washington 7, Cleveland 3.
California 2, Minnesota 0.
Milwaukee 2, Kansas City 1.
Chicago 7, Oakland 0.

Saturday's Results

Baltimore 3, New York 1.
Detroit 12, Boston 8.
Oakland 1, Chicago 0.
Milwaukee 6, Kansas City 5.
Washington 7, Cleveland 0.
Minnesota 7, California 1.

Sunday's Games

Detroit 8, Boston 2.
New York 2, Baltimore 1.
Cleveland 6, Washington 2.
Minnesota 2, California 1.
Kansas City 7, Milwaukee 2.
Chicago at Oakland, 2.

Miss Peyton of U.S. Scores In 200-Meter Free-Style Swim

CALI, Colombia, Aug. 8 (NYT).—Kim Peyton was nervous yesterday, more nervous than any time in her competitive swimming career. "I wanted to do well," she said, "because I thought it would get our team off to a good start."

The U.S. swim team, particularly the women, has had problems at the Pan-American Games. Most of them concern what swimmers call "mental attitude."

"It was just tough trying to get ready for this meet," said Miss Peyton, a 14-year-old freestyler from Portland, Ore. "Everybody else was tapering down for the season and we were just building up."

With the capacity crowd of 4,000 on its feet in the last 50 meters, of the 200-meter freestyle, Miss Peyton caught her Canadian rival, Angela Coughlan, in the final 20 meters and won by a body length for the first gold medal for U.S. women swimmers in these games.

Her time was 2 minutes 9.6 seconds, breaking the Pan-American Games record of 2:11.4 she had set in the trials in the morning.

Earlier in the day, Mike Finneran of Santa Clara, Calif., won the men's springboard competition over Craig Lincoln, a teammate from Minneapolis.

The name "Finneran" may seem familiar in swimming. Mike is the younger brother of Sharon Finneran, a former Olympian.

America's third gold medal of the day went to Steve Furniss in the 400-meter individual medley.

Miss Peyton typifies the successful American swimmer. She started eight years ago around Hood River, Ore., swam in competitive age-group programs and now competes for the David Douglas Swim Club in Portland.

At 5 feet 10 inches, 133 pounds, she has the perfect physical statistics for a record-breaker.

Face in the Crowd of Cubans Is Russian Coach

CALI, Colombia, Aug. 8 (NYT).—George Frenn spotted a familiar face in the crowd of Cubans standing next to him in Pascual Guerrero Stadium.

Frenn, the U.S. hammer thrower, studied the face and attempted to relate it to some previous track and field experience.

"I knew I had seen the guy somewhere before," the squatty, muscular Californian said, recalling the event at the opening ceremonies of the Pan-American Games. "I started smiling at him, he sort of smiled back, and I spotted this stainless steel tooth in his mouth.

"Anybody who's ever been to Russia knows that Russians use stainless steel to cap their teeth. So I pointed at him and shouted, 'I know you; you're Russian, not Cuban.' Then I saw another guy with a Cuban uniform and red beret on that I recognized from Russia, and I yelled, 'I know you; you're Russian too.' They had Russians posing as Cuban coaches."

Cuba's sudden surge to prominence in the sixth Pan-Am Games is more than coincidence. In 1967 at Winnipeg, the Cubans won a total of 48 medals, and only eight first-place golds. They have almost doubled these figures through the first week of this 12-day competition.

In some cases, Cuban performances have shocked the international sports world—their 73-69 upset of the U.S. men's basketball team, a world record in the triple jump, a bronze medal in the decathlon, consistent efforts in volleyball, women's track and field, gymnastics and weightlifting.

But to rival coaches, particularly Americans, who have followed Cuba's methodical athletic progress in the last few years, the performances are perhaps only a shadow of greater things to come.

Lacking the important technical expertise to develop world-class athletes, Cuban sports officials, with the blessing of Fidel Castro, have imported coaches and exported athletes to achieve results.

The coach of the men's volleyball team, considered one of the strongest, best-conditioned units here, is an East German. Several Russian track-and-field coaches reportedly are on two-year assignments in Cuba, with wives and families. Promising fencers and gymnasts shuttle between Cuba and Eastern Europe for extensive periods to train and learn under the masters.

Unlike the United States, amateur athletics in Cuba has no competition from professional sports. The last baseball players of major-league promise fled the island ten years ago, and Cuba has been stockpiling its amateur talent into a national team that has been compared to a top minor-league professional squad.

The coach of the Cuban basketball team is an aggressive 33-year-old named Carmelo Ortega, who said he traveled extensively and tried to incorporate "the best of what I saw" into Cuba's repertory. From the United States, Ortega said he borrowed the jump shot and aggressive defensive tactics.

Nationalism is the strongest motivation behind Cuba's organized athletic program. At a time when "ping-pong diplomacy" has become a household word, the Cubans realize the great propaganda value inherent in fielding representative athletic teams, particularly as an influence over Latin American neighbors, who relish the sports experience.

The commitment by the Cubans has not come without a price. At these games, they have been pictured as tense, aloof, almost hostile by some U.S. athletes. Rumors about defections, the physical beating of a top sprinter who tried to defect, fights during the final night of track and a rooftop jump by a red-shirted field and yesterday's death from official have compounded the mystique.

Unquestionably, Cuban athletes are under more pressure to perform well here than their U.S. rivals, who regard the Olympics as the larger goal.

Yet in certain situations, the Cubans have extended themselves to win friends. They waved Colombian flags and threw their red berets to the crowd during the opening ceremonies. At the United States-Cuba baseball game, they offered key chains and miniature bags of sugar to U.S. players.

Heard Leading Akron Golf by 5 After 3d Round

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 8 (UPI).—Jerry Heard, gunning for his first victory after three frustrating years, shot a two-under-par 68 yesterday to grab a five-stroke lead after three rounds of the $150,000 American golf classic.

Heard, refusing to bend under pressure even when Jack Nicklaus mounted an early charge, had a record nine-under-par total of 201 for 54 holes over the long and demanding south course at Firestone Country Club.

Gay Brewer, with a three-under-par 67, and Dale Douglass, who shot 69, were tied for second place at 206.

Arnold Palmer, despite an eagle on the second hole, shot a two-over-par 72 and was in a group at 215.

THIRD-ROUND LEADERS

Jerry Heard	67-66-68—201
Dale Douglass	69-68-69—206
Gay Brewer	68-71-67—206
Jack Nicklaus	73-68-69—210
Steve Reid	71-70-69—210
Fred Marti	68-70-73—211
Bob Lunn	69-67-75—211
Bert Greene	70-69-72—211
Bob Murphy	74-67-71—212
Frank Beard	73-69-70—212
Johnny Pott	70-73-70—213
Phil Rodgers	72-70-71—213
John Miller	69-72-72—213
Mike Hill	67-71-76—214
Al Geiberger	71-70-73—214
Chi Chi Rodriguez	70-71-73—214
Hale Irwin	73-71-70—214

Sota Wins Dutch Golf

ZANDVOORT, the Netherlands, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—Spain's Ramon Sota won the Dutch Open golf championship by six strokes today with a 72-hole aggregate of 277. He had rounds of 67, 69, 72, 69 over the Kennemer Country Club course for his second victory in the championship, which he won four years ago.

Australia's Graham Marsh finished second at 283 and Britain's David Miller was third at 285. Miller set a course record with his final round 33-33—66.

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

FRIDAY'S GAMES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Detroit ..... 000 000 020—2 7 0
Boston ..... 000 000 000—0 4 0
Coleman (12-6) and Freehan; Culp, Lee (9) and Montgomery. L—Culp (13-9). HR—Cash (24th).

Cleveland ..... 002 000 001—3 9 1
Washington ..... 020 200 20x—7 9 0
Hargan, Ballinger (4), Austin (7), Lamb (8) and Posse; Gogiewski (2-1) and Casanova. L—Hargan (1-12). HR—Casanova (4th).

Baltimore ..... 100 010 001— 3 10 2
New York ..... 010 312 20x—12 13 0
Dobson, Jackson (4), Pena (7) and Etchebarren; Peterson (12-7) and Munson. L—Dobson (15-5). HR—Murcer (21st), Salmon (2d).

Chicago ..... 001 005 001—7 12 0
Oakland ..... 000 000 000—0 2 0
Bradley (11-9) and Hermann; Odom, Boland (6), Klimkowski (7), Knowles (8) and Tenace. L—Odom (6-8). HR—Andrews (8th), Johnstone (8th).

Minnesota ..... 000 000 000—0 5 0
California ..... 000 002 00x—2 6 0
Perry (12-13) and Mitterwald; Messersmith (11-11) and Stephenson. HR—Repoz (8th).

Milwaukee ..... 000 103 001—5 4 0
Kansas City ... 000 100 000—1 7 0
Lockwood, Sanders (3) and Rodriguez; Splittorff (4-5) and Kirkpatrick. W—Lockwood (8-7).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Montreal ..... 000 100 000—1 4 0
Cincinnati ..... 000 031 10x—5 14 0
Renko, Reed (4), Britton (6), Raymond (8) and Bateman; Gullett (12-4) and Bench. L—Renko (10-12). HR—Foster (9th), May (30th), Bench (21st), Perez (21st).

New York ..... 002 102 110—9 14 0
Atlanta ..... 100 000 000—1 4 0
Seaver (12-8) and Grote; Jarvis, Herbel (6), Priddy (9) and King. L—Jarvis (4-11). HR—Jones (11th), Singleton (6th).

San Fran. ... 002 101 001— 5 12 2
St. Louis ..... 100 002 00x—12 15 1
Cumberland, McMahon (5), Johnson (5), Barr (8) and Dietz; Zachary, Shaw (4), Patterson (6) and Simmons. W—Shaw (4-0). L—McMahon (3-4). HR—Spiezio (5th), Fuentes (2d).

Philadelphia ... 001 000 020—3 11 0
Pittsburgh ..... 011 000 000—2 7 0
Reynolds, Wilson (7), Hoerner (8) and McCarver; Ellis (15-6) and Sanguillen. W—Wilson (3-3). HR—Montanez (23d).

San Diego ..... 001 200 010—4 9 1
Houston ..... 002 100 000—3 5 0
Roberts, Miller (9) and Kendall; Blasingame, Ray (8) and Hiatt. W—Roberts (8-12). L—Ray (8-3). HR—Spiezio (6th). Rader (5th).

SATURDAY'S GAMES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Baltimore ..... 100 200 000—3 2 0
New York ..... 000 001 000—1 4 1
Palmer (13-6) and Etchebarren; Kekich, Aker (8) and Munson. L—Kekich (6-6). HR—Johnson (13th).

Detroit ..... 002 004 221—12 14 0
Boston ..... 001 020 032— 8 15 5
Nielro, Timmerman (8), Scherman (9) and Freehan; Siebert, Koonce (6), Brett (8), Totum (7) and Montgomery. W—Nielro (14-5). L—Siebert (14-7). HR—McAuliffe (13th), G. Brown (5th), Cash (25th), Scott (18th).

Chicago ..... 000 000 000—0 5 0
Oakland ..... 000 010 00x—1 4 0
Horlen, Johnson (7) and Ryan; Blue (20-4) and Tenace. L—Horlen (16-9).

(7 innings—rain)

Milwaukee ..... 000 122 0—6 6 0
Kansas City ..... 002 004 1—5 10 1
Pattin, Weaver (7), Sanders (7) and Rodriguez; Wright, York (6), Thompson (7) and Paepke. W—Pattin (10-12). L—Wright (12-4). HR—May (11th), Kirkpatrick (9th).

Minnesota ..... 004 000 003—7 8 0
California ..... 000 001 000—1 5 1
Kaat (9-8) and Mitterwald; May, Allen (4), Queen (7), Clark (9) and Moses. L—May (7-7). HR—Tovar (1st).

Cleveland ..... 000 000 000—0 5 0
Washington ... 020 000 00x—7 10 1
Paul, Farmer (4), Lamb (4), Hennigan (8) and Fosse; Broberg (3-3) and Casanova. L—Paul (1-3).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York ..... 370 033 202—20 21 2
Atlanta ..... 100 041 000— 6 8 3
Ryan, Taylor (9) and Grote; Reed, McQueen (2), Barber (5), Priddy (7) and Williams, King (6). W—Ryan (8-8). L—Reed (11-8). HR—Boswell (3d), Clendenon (9th).

San Diego ..... 000 012 000—3 6 5
Houston ..... 000 022 10x—5 11 2
Arlin, Severinsen (7) and Barton; Wilson, Culver (7) and Hiatt. W—Wilson (10-7). L—Arlin (6-4).

Philadelphia .... 023 000 000—5 11 2
Pittsburgh ..... 000 000 300—3 7 0
Wise, Wilson (7) and McCarver; Moose, Briles (3), Giusti (8) and Sanguillen. W—Wise (11-9). L—Moose (7-7).

San Fran. ..... 101 002 001—5 12 2
Chicago ..... 101 300 01x—6 10 1
Carrithers, Barr (8), McMahon (8) and Dietz; Jenkins (18-9) and Martin. L—Carrithers (2-2). HR—Hart (1st).

Los Angeles . 000 002 000 0—2 6 2
St. Louis ... 000 000 200 1—3 2 1
Osteen, Brewer (7), Mikkelsen (10) and Ferguson; Carlton, Linzy (10) and Simmons. W—Linzy (3-1). L—Mikkelsen (7-4).

Montreal ..... 310 000 000—4 12 0
Cincinnati ..... 000 021 000—3 7 0
McAnally, Marshall (7) and Bateman; McGlothlin, Merritt (4), Granger (8), Gibbon (7) and Bench. W—McAnally (4-2). L—McGlothlin (6-8).

Reds' May Homers Twice to Edge Expos

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Lee May slammed his second homer of the game and 32d of the season, a three-run shot in the bottom of the ninth inning, giving the Cincinnati Reds a 6-3 victory over the Montreal Expos today.

May's winning blast came off John Strohmayer and followed one-out singles by Pete Rose and pinch-hitter Jimmy Stewart.

The Expos had tied the score, 3-3, in the top of the ninth on

Sunday

Boots Day's single which drove in Rusty Staub.

May drilled his first homer of the game in the first inning, scoring Rose, who had singled.

Clay Carroll, who worked the last four innings, picked up his seventh victory against two defeats.

Giants 4, Cubs 2

Chris Speier delivered a two-run single in the 11th inning, lifting San Francisco to a 4-2 triumph over Chicago in the first game of doubleheader at Wrigley Field. Speier's tie-breaking hit with one out and the bases loaded scored Hal Kingman and Ken Henderson with the winning runs. San Francisco's Gaylord Perry gave up only five hits, including three by Glenn Beckert in a route-going performance for his 11th victory in 30 decisions.

Dodgers 4, Cardinals 2

Jim Lefebvre's 11th home run, a three-run tie-breaking shot in the eighth inning, gave Los Angeles a 4-2 road victory over St. Louis as Don Sutton, with last-out help from Jim Brewer, pitched a three-hitter.

Phillies 3, 0, Pirates 2, 4

Gene Alley cracked a home run and Bob Johnson scattered eight hits to give Pittsburgh a 4-0 home victory over Philadelphia and a split of a doubleheader. Willie Montanez hit a two-run homer in the first game, his 24th, to lead the Phillies to a 3-2 victory.

Braves 5, Mets 0

Knuckle-baller Phil Niekro hurled a four-hitter and Atlanta made five early runs hold up for a 5-0 home victory over New York. Niekro gave up four singles in boosting his won-lost record to 12-8. Hank Aaron doubled in the fourth to extend his consecutive game hitting streak to 16.

Padres 3, Astros 2

Reliever Bob Miller stopped Houston with the tying run on third base in the eighth inning to preserve a 3-2 road victory for Fred Norman and San Diego. The Padres scored in the first inning on Nate Colbert's RBI single. Colbert also hit his 21st homer of the year, a solo blast, in a two-run fourth.

Tigers 8, Red Sox 2

In the American League, Mickey Lolich hurled his 18th victory of the season and Willie Horton and Aurelio Rodriguez homered to pace a 15-hit Detroit attack as the Tigers defeated Boston, 8-2, at Boston.

Yankees 2, Orioles 1

Felipe Alou's pinch-hit single to center field scored Roy White from second base in the ninth inning and gave New York a 2-1 victory over Baltimore at Yankee Stadium.

Additional Sports —Page 10

Indians 6, Senators 2

Rookie Chris Chambliss drove in two runs with a single and a double and scored another run as Cleveland beat Washington and Denny McLain, 6-2. It was McLain's 16th defeat in 22 decisions.

Royals 7, Brewers 2

Dick Drago scattered nine hits and contributed a two-run double as Kansas City whipped Milwaukee, 7-2, at home.

The Scoreboard

TENNIS—At Houston, Billie Jean King of Long Beach, Calif., beat Nancy Richey Gunter of San Angelo, Texas, 7-5, 6-1, in a semifinal match of the $40,000 Virginia Slims tournament. She meets Kerry Melville of Danville, Calif., who beat Judy Dalton of Australia, 6-2, 8-3. In the quarterfinals, Miss Melville upset Rosemary Casals of San Francisco, 7-8, 6-4; Mrs. King eliminated Mary Ann Curtis of St. Louis, 7-6, 6-2; Mrs. Dalton beat Françoise Durr of France, 6-7, 6-2, 6-4, and Mrs. Gunter advanced when Julie Heldman of New York City withdrew because of a virus.

At Luxembourg, Alex Metreveli of Russia won the men's singles title in the European amateur championships by beating Szabolcs Baranyi of Hungary, 6-1, 6-3, 6-0. Olga Morozova of Russia won the women's crown, beating countrywoman A. Biuhkova, 6-1, 6-4.

At Duesseldorf, West Germany, Helga Masthoff of West Germany won the women's singles title in the Duesseldorf tournament, beating Betty Steeve of the Netherlands, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2. Christian Kuhnke of West Germany and Toshiro Sakai of Japan gained the final of the men's singles. Kuhnke won, 1-6, 6-3, 4-6, 6-4, 6-1, over compatriot Attila Korpas and Sakai defeated West Germany's Karl Meller, 7-5, 8-4, 6-4.

BOXING—At Johannesburg, South African middleweight Pierre Fourie outpointed Fraser Scott of Seattle over ten rounds at Ellis Park Stadium. In a preliminary bout, South African light-heavyweight Kossie Smith knocked out Pascual di Benedetto of France with a left hook after 48 seconds of the first round.

At Lagos, Nigeria, a Nigerian team outclassed an Ulster squad, 9-1. The only Irish winner was Jim McCourt who outpointed welterweight Anthony Anuela.

Observer

Frank Merriwell, '71

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—Lately Frank Merriwell has been dropping by late at night. The first time, he was sitting there in a big armchair on the other side of the room. On each knee he supported a young woman. Their skirts were minute. Frank's hair was surprisingly long. It hung down so far that it curled up. Another odd thing was his knickers. That is, his lack of knickers. Frank Merriwell always wore knickers, didn't he? Well, Frank was now wearing striped bell-bottoms.

Baker

"You've been dozing, Dad," he said. He was right. It was reassuring to see that, regardless of his loss of knickers, he had lost none of his deadly power of observation. The doze had been induced by reading the sports page. Nothing compares to the sports page for inducing dozes that end in bizarre encounters.

Frank Merriwell was obviously troubled, for when the girls sitting on his knees began to stroke his manly cheeks, he snarled. "Leave the jowls alone, chicks!"

"You are deeply troubled, Frank. What is the problem? I suppose you are wondering what strategy can possibly, in spite of impossible odds, enable you to whip that powerful Harvard eleven on the gridiron this fall."

Frank laughed, and when the girls failed to laugh out of respect for him, Frank told them to get out and said he could get plenty of girls who were willing to laugh when he laughed.

* * *

When they were gone, Frank became serious. "My Yale days may be through," he said. He had been cautioned by the Yale authorities that he would not be permitted to lug the pigskin for Old Eli unless he was willing to go out of the saloon business, to stop endorsing hair tonic while wearing his Yale football helmet.

"I am not going to let anybody tell me I cannot express myself, just because I'm an athlete," Frank said. At that point, the overdose of sports page once again began to take effect, and Frank Merriwell faded from view.

Just the other night Frank turned up again with a large group of men. "We didn't mean to wake you up," one of them said. "But if you're going to stay here in your parlor, just keep out of the conversation, will you buddy?" "Don't worry about that creep," Frank said. "He's been reading the sports page so long that he doesn't know sport graduated from Yale 50 years ago."

That wasn't so. In this particular living room it was well known that sport divided most of its time these days between Las Vegas and Madison Avenue, but who would be foolish enough to argue with Frank Merriwell? It was well known that he was prepared to do a number of TV talk shows announcing that he was greater than either Muhammad Ali or Joe Frazier, provided some corporation would guarantee him $5 million from the gate of the ensuing titanic fight of the millennium.

It soon became clear that this, however, was a crisis meeting. Frank had been holding out from signing contracts with so many teams for so many years that his lawyers, his booking agent, his business manager, and his ghost writer—all believed he had become famous enough to abandon his nonathletic career and become a fulltime television celebrity.

Frank was resisting. He couldn't live without the smell of liniment and hair tonic that meant "locker room," he said. He had made up his mind. He would end one of his holdouts and start playing again. Football perhaps. Maybe field hockey.

"You're out of condition, Frank," his ghost writer warned.

"You didn't even have enough wind to finish that last newspaper series on why the Mets were slumping."

"Bah!" replied Frank Merriwell. Falling to the floor, he began to do pushups. He did three, four, half of a fifth, then sat up and scowled at his advisers, breathing heavily.

"What did I ever see in exercise?" he asked. You had a feeling that he would end up playing for the Washington Senators.

Penmen Cling to Dying Art

By Douglas E. Kneeland

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa (NYT).—"The first thing you do is sit squarely in front of your desk. Feet flat on the floor. The left foot about an inch ahead. Both elbows off the desk."

Fred D. Richardson of Ottawa, silver-haired and lean, a founder, with his wife, Eileen, of the International Association of Master Penmen and Teachers of Handwriting, was patient but firm, insistent.

His 30 students shifted their chairs, straightened their backs and planted their feet and arms, some a little self-consciously.

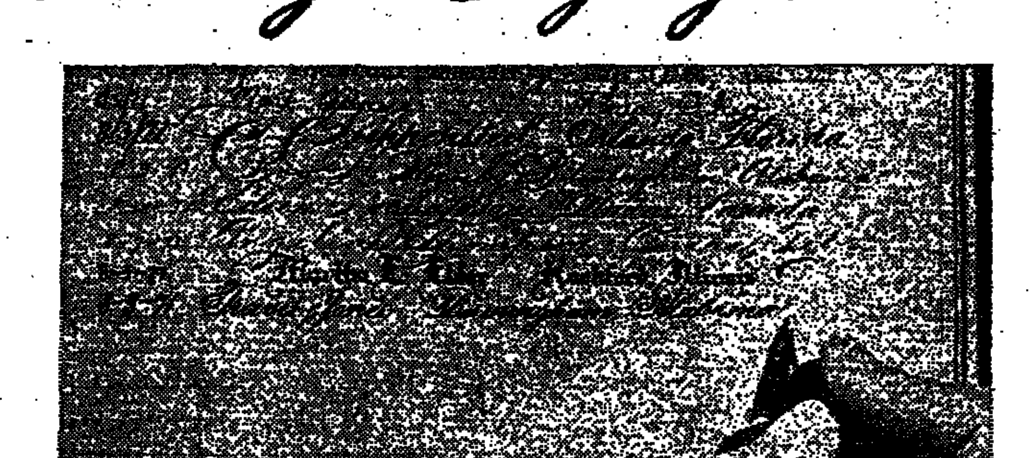
The students in Mr. Richardson's workshop on Rapid Everyday Writing were not youngsters or scribblers seeking remedial help. They were full-fledged members of the International Association of Master Penmen and Teachers of Handwriting, here last week for the 22d annual convention.

Fine penmanship is a dying art in America, and Mr. Richardson's words had a ring to them, evoking things past. One-room, schoolhouses. Straight pens. Watery ink poured from stained bottles. Caked inkwells in the upper right-hand corner of each battered wooden desk, targets for every aspiring pool player with a long pencil and a wad of paper. The carved initials that trapped the unsuspecting pen, spoiling a labored-over practice sheet. Endless ovals and pushpulls. The Palmer Method, Zaner-Bloser, Spencerian. Stern penmanship teachers, the "special" teachers, pacing rooms like drill sergeants, nudging sagging spines.

"Those who do not wish to become hollow-chested or round-shouldered should learn to sit easily upright and keep the shoulders square," the "Theory of Spencerian Penmanship for Schools and Private Learners" admonished its readers in 1874.

The concern for hollow chests and round shoulders seemed peculiarly American, as was the fervor for fine penmanship that swept the country during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Now penmanship is confined largely to the elementary schools, where the youngsters are first taught to print and then graduate to cursive writing in the second or third grade, as part of an all-inclusive language-arts program.



Close-up of guest book at Herbert Hoover Library and Museum in West Branch, Iowa, shows perfected cursive style of some members of the International Association of Master Penmen and Teachers of Handwriting. They visited museum as part of program.

In the age of the ballpoint, the words blotter and penwiper are not even in the schoolchild's vocabulary.

"Handwriting is artificial," Mr. Richardson declared. "Nobody can naturally write at all. It's all learning."

Making circular movements with his arm as he glanced around the meeting room at the Town House Motor Inn here, he noted with satisfaction: "Some have been warming up their writing hands."

Most of those seated at long tables in the room were industriously inscribing ovals and pushpulls on the lined paper in front of them.

"Keep your arm rolling on that muscle in front of the elbow," Mr. Richardson said, "your hand sliding on those two fingernails.

"Don't be fooled with what seems easier at first. It's just like walking. It's much safer and steadier to get along on your knees, but you're never going to make much progress till you get up on your hind legs."

The association, which has a little more than 100 members, was formed "to promote, encourage, directly or indirectly, good penmanship in the schools" and to encourage the development of the art of handwriting, engrossing and illuminating. It met in Cedar Rapids, sometimes known as the Mecca of penmen, because this is the home of William C. Henning.

Mr. Henning came here from his home in Davison, Mich., in 1892 to study penmanship under Louis Madarasz, who is generally considered to have been the greatest of American penmen.

L. Madarasz, which was his signature, was teaching at the Cedar Rapids Business College. The college's president, A. N. Palmer, founded the Palmer Method and published The American Penman.

In 1901, Mr. Henning returned here to help Mr. Palmer run the business college and promote the Palmer Method of handwriting. In 1907, he became editor of The American Penman, and he became president of the business college at Mr. Palmer's death in 1927.

Last Wednesday, Mr. Henning, who is confined to a wheelchair, was 100 years old, and the penmen paid tribute to him as their elder statesman, who had sat at the feet of their gods.

I'm through with penmanship, I guess, but it's not from choice," Mr. Henning said in an interview. "It seems peculiar, but I can't write. I can't write practically. I can write my name, but sometimes that's pretty bad."

Still, as the members, most of them elderly, pressed around, he agreed to try. A ballpoint pen, anathema to the penmen, but a concession to his failing eyesight and the difficulty of balancing a bottle of ink and a straight pen on his lap, was pressed into his hand.

As he fumbled with the strange ballpoint, Mrs. Richardson explained: "You push it down and it goes up, and you push it again and it goes down."

As he wrote Cedar Rapids in a hand that still had a certain sweep to it, she exclaimed: "Look at that 'C' there, the parallel effect." And her husband added, "That's not easy to get, that parallel effect."

"These penmen live a long time," confided Edward E. Hippensteel, 79, of Orlando, Fla., with a chuckle. "It just goes to show you that if people drank ink instead of Schlitz they'd be better off."

Glancing at Delbert D. Tysdal, an energetic 25-year-old from the Dakota Business College in Fargo, N.D., one of the few schools still teaching business handwriting, Roy H. Manly, 75, of Birmingham, Ala., said worriedly:

"He's about the only young fellow I know who's interested in this business. If he should die, I don't know what they'd do. All the old folks are dying off."

PEOPLE: The Sky's The Limit

He was alone and bored on a jet flight from New York to Honolulu. So was she. Their eyes met, and soon she moved over to the vacant seat beside him. What followed, as recounted in the current issue of the British Overseas Airways Corp. magazine Horizon, set something of a record. The couple began making love. Several passengers complained to a steward, who asked the couple for a little more decorum. The woman "became quite irate and asked to see the captain," the magazine reported. Back came Capt. A.R.F. Thompson. With typical British reserve he asked the couple if they would "kindly control their actions, as they were causing an inconvenience to other passengers." The woman replied that it was none of the captain's business what went on in Row 25, and threatened to sue both the airline and the pilot. The captain then ordered the woman to return to her seat in Row 19 or he would turn her over to the police on arrival in Honolulu. She complied, but the man followed her across the aisle, "only to carry on where she left off," Horizon said. They continued in full view of the captain, the steward and the other passengers, it added. Capt. Thompson stated that "once this was completed they both settled down and went to sleep, and were no bother from that point on," the magazine reported from the official account of the incident filed at Honolulu Airport. No complaint was made against the couple, but the issue of the bimonthly publication has already sold out at London's Heathrow Airport. Commented a BOAC official yesterday: "We need hardly say this sort of behavior is so rare as to be unique..."

* * *

After three sons, actress Jill Ireland and her husband, actor Charles Bronson, became parents of their first baby girl last week, a seven-pound eight-ounce bouncer, at Hollywood's Cedars of Lebanon Hospital.

* * *

Actor Burt Lancaster, 57, was arrested on charges of drunken driving Friday after a highway patrolman said he saw the Academy Award winner driving erratically on Pacific Coast Highway at about 3 a.m. near Malibu, Calif. According to Officer R.C. Hopkins, Lancaster's car was weaving across the double center line of the highway, and his breath smelled of alcohol. The actor was booked after he refused to take a sobriety test, and was then released in the custody of Miss Jackie Bone, 44, who was with him at the time of the arrest. Lancaster was ordered to appear in municipal court Aug. 24 to answer the charge.

* * *

Rodent Control Official (that's rat-catcher to the layman) Jack Spenceley was proud of the giant gooseberry he grew in his garden, a specimen sure to win first prize in the annual fruit-and-veggie show in Egton Bridge, England. In a spurt of vindictiveness, however, Jack's gooseberry was chawn to bits overnight—by a pack of mice. "It was a blow to my professional pride," confessed Spenceley, who immediately poisoned five of the varmints in a revenge of his own.

* * *

Harry Lillis Crosby, the noted golfer who'd flown over for a couple of swipes at Troon and Gleneagles, could hardly believe his eyes upon landing at Prestwick, Scotland. "Do they want me?" asked the Old Groaner in astonishment, as hordes of autograph seekers surrounded him on the other side of the customs gate. They did, and Der Bingle, 67, beaming all the way, signed all the way to his car before speeding off to the links. "Most of my work now is on American television and the Scots just don't have a chance to see me," said Bing, a catch in his voice. "It's nice to see people still think so highly of me."

* * *

A disc jockey who has produced a hit record based on three assassinations says, "I just wanted to make people think." Tom Clay, 41, put together the record three months ago while working as a DJ at a radio station in Los Angeles. It's called "What the World Needs Is Love"—after the Burt Bacharach song of the same title—and consists of music superimposed over radio broadcasts of the assassinations of John F. Kennedy, Robert F. Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King jr. In the five weeks the record has been on the market, it has sold over a million copies and has reached No. 9 in the pop-song polls. "My motivation wasn't to make money or to make people cry," said Clay in New York yesterday. "I just wanted to make people think. I wanted to remind them, remind them they had to love."

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